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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ghats, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing. Saturday 1-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9550
27th „	EGYPT	7949		
4th May	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7902		
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
8th „	PENINSULAR	8294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan at Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th March, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June „
NERA	5,371	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captains	Tonnage.	Date 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	24th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	13th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing about
ARIA	3,641	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

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Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the, undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES PER S.S. "NIDDERDALE."

BOMBAY TO HULL, ON OR ABOUT 12TH APRIL.

COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION for about 25 Passengers in two Berthed Cabins fitted with Electric Lights and Fans.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Apply to—
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Prince Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 8th Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 4th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Apl.	10 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvia.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th April, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 13th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

3rd April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta:
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April,
KORRIER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
KORRIER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5935	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5995	D. Matrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE translhip at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

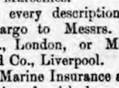
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	....	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	..	K. Homma	10th Apl.	20th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	28th May
HOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Laprail	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office;

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Horaby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
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PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.
THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.
Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

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F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Shewing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
(HAND MADE)
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT CAIRO.

Quality and Condition Guaranteed. Fresh Consignments by every through Mail Steamer.

ALL IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT BOXES OF 100.

"EFFENDI" (Plain)	per 100	Rs.	2 8
"ISIS" (Cork-tipped)	„	„	3 12
"ROYALES" (Gold-tipped)	„	„	4 4
"VICTORIA" (Straw-tipped)	„	„	5 0
"KHEDIVE" (Gold-tipped)	„	„	6 8

The Cigarettes of the Anglo-Egyptian Company's manufacture are unsurpassed in flavour and delicacy of aroma, and, being specially well built, afford the most agreeable smoke.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY.

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
EAU DE COLOGNE

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, pre-nature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) by means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY. BYCULLA and POONA.

VETARZO, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. These medicines were formerly advertised and soon under the titles of Dr. Nevill Johnson's Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food. ZARCURA. Special Notice wrapperround every bottle of these preparations.

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ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 29.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON,
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Established 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
London Committee:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

London Bankers:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. *Agent.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

Head Office:
16, Charing Cross, LONDON.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntar, Contributions.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO, landed at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent
RUBATTINO & N. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "CHINA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Docks.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY

BOMBAY, 1ST APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. KAIKHOSSRU SORABJI NICHOLSON, TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

BREUL & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH APRIL, 1907.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.)

THE following have this day been ELECTED MANAGING DIRECTORS of the Company:—

Mr. LIONEL BYNG STEPHENS.
Mr. RICHARD HADDEN BROOKE.
Mr. HENRY PELHAM WENTWORTH MACNAGHTEN.
Mr. HUGH PADDON MEREDYTH RAE.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1907.

THE JAMSETJEE N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute, will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p. m. (Standard Time), in the Hall of the Institute, to consider and adopt the Rules and Regulations of the Institute as REVISED by the Managing Committee.

(A copy of the revised Rules is placed on the Notice Board of the Institute for the Inspection of Members.)

By order,
JEEJEEBHOY P. MISTRI,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 4TH APRIL, 1907.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23 Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1906.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 10th to Wednesday, the 24th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

23, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1907.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1907, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1906.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 10th to Wednesday, the 24th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 2ND April, 1907.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 10th April, 1907, at 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1906.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th April, to the 25th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA NARANJI TEJPAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client, the property mentioned below. All persons having any right, title, claim or interest in or to the said property, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims, (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground of Foras Freehold tenure, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Chambar Lane Byculla, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under E. Ward No. 7573 (1) 2, 757, Street No. 23, 21, 23 and which land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos.—New Nos. 252, A 13,778, 13,779 Old Survey Nos. 339,340 and New Survey No. 3595, 1-3595 and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Chambar Lane, on the West by the G. I. P. Rail Road; on the North by the property, formerly of Shapoorji Cbanda and now of Ismail Beg Mahomed, and on the South by the property of De Souza and which premises are under the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1907.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Railway, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent patronage. Dinners served till late hours.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and are shown below.

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Mr. Pratt. A Novel. By Joseph C. Lincoln.
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The Spanish Necklace. By B. M. Croker.
The Diamond Ship. By MaxPemberton.
Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Fighting Chance. By R. W. Chambers.
The Cause of Freedom. By A. W. Marchmont.
Old Fireproof. By Owen Rhoscomyl.
His People. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
Amazement. By James Blyth.
Notable Trials. Romances of the Law Courts. By R. Storry Deans.
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1907.
Official, Legal, Educational, Professional and Commercial.
RS. 25-0.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1907, at 4-30 P. M. (B. T.,) for the purposes following, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half yearly Audited Balance Sheets made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the Room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman,

By Order of the Board,
GOCULDASS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH, 1907.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
AGENTS:—
"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Money School.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,
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IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
Importers of European Goods.
Commission 24 to 5 per cent.
MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.
PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.
INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.
Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.
Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.
REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S
WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday,
April 10th, 11th, & 13th.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

SPECIAL MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 5 P.M.

Prices Rs. 4, 3 and 2, Children half price to all parts.

Plans, at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., where Souvenir Books of Words may be obtained. Price 8 annas each.

FITZGERALD BROS.
GRAND CIRCUS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH 1907, AT 9-30 (S. T.)

Special and Select Programme
In aid of the PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND,
In the distinguished presence of
The HON. MR. JUSTICE D. D. DAVER,
BAR.-AT.-LAW.

WATCH PAPERS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MATINEES.
SATURDAYS
AND
WEDNESDAYS.
Students half price to all parts of circus.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

CHARLEY WHITE, *General Manager.* FITZGERALD BROS, *Sole Proprietors.*

CHALLENGE.

THE Management of FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS are prepared to back their horse "CADET" to jump. The champion High Jumpu "NEIL" belonging to the Bombay Stables.
For Rs. 200 aside or upwards.
The Jump to come off next SATURDAY NIGHT, at the Circus.

Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.

CONCERT.
IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,
(WODEHOUSE ROAD.)
MONDAY, 8TH APRIL, AT 9-15 P.M.

The following artistes will take part:—
Miss BAKER, Miss VINING, Miss CLIFT, Miss HAMMETT, Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK, Mr. AUBREY REHENIUS, Mr. G. F. HILL, Mr. J. G. MARTIN, Mr. G. TWEDDLE, and the Members of the GLEE CLUB. Conductor: Mr. F. J. CLARK, Accompanist: Mr. F. G. W. VINING.

TICKETS, Rupee one; may be obtained at the Y. M. C. A., or at Door.

Proceeds in aid of the Building Fund.

THE BANDMANN
BIOSCOPE.
From Wednesday Night.
AT THE TOWN HALL
at 9-30 p.m. each evening
THE ORIGINAL
LONDON BIOSCOPE
With 50,000 feet of Films.
The Moir-Palmer Fight,
Raffles, Vanderbilt Motor Race,
and other interesting subjects.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Booking at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Meadows Street, Bombay.
Owing to a change of plans in connection with Mr. Bandmann's programme the Follies Company will go to Burma at once and so will not open in Bombay on Tuesday.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaddars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Ash Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
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FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up-to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 30.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET,—Large, airy and commodious place for OFFICE, next to Bertie Smith, No. 33, Apollo Street, Apply sharp. DINSHAW MERWAN, Prince's Dock.

WANTED some JUNIOR CLERKS on Rs. 20 per month with prospects. Apply in person to C JOST & Co., Hornby Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO QUALIFIED OVERSEERS FOR CONTOUR WORK. Rupees One hundred a Month. Apply to J. M. KERR, Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., LONAULA.

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHEKKAR.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 3.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

SEEDS: SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex; Captain of England);
A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);
A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);
A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).
G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);
J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);
B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);
A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.
A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.
A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.
J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.
A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.
B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.
A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.
G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
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Athol Forbes,
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A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)
J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)
G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)
S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)
Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April 2.*] [BOMBAY, *April 3.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86⅛	1	
3 do. Rentes	95		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102⅛	⅛	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	95⅞		⅛
Bar Silver in London ...	30¼	⅛ d.	unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛	⅛ d.	unchgd
Do. in New York ...	65⅛	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21¾		01
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·52½		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·84¼	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since 17 Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4⅛%		¼
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4⅛%		¼
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%		¼
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5⅛%		¼
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3½%		¼
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4		¼

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 150.000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 5/16d. unchanged.
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 5.00.000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 3.00.000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
£150 000 from Egypt earmarked for Indian Paper Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	Dull
Futures	Steady
East Indian...	Quiet
Manchester	Quiet
Total Sales	6.000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300
Imports	21.000
Mid-Americans	5 50 –07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10⅛ – ¼

Future Delivery Prices :–

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·53 — 03	5·54 — 02	5·51 — 03	5·53 — 02
Aug.-Sep.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-De .**	**Dec.-Ja.**
5·51 — 03	5·50 — 02	5·49 — 01	5·49 — 02	5·49 ...

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Forts ...	28.000 bales
Do. do. last year...	22.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	8.000 "
Do. to Continent ...	4.000 "

Spot Cotton—10·90—05

Futures—Month of July 9·44 –08
Do. do. Dec. 9·82 –06
} Declined owing to week cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

New Orleans–

Spot Cotton—10 4 1
Futures—Month of May 11·03–05
Do. do. July 11·15 06
Closing Tone of Future—Quiet.

COTTON STOCK in London—

"	Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,600.000 "
"	" East Indian	2,85 00 "
"	Quantity in Sight ...	12.010.000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 13/16
F. G. Broach	d. 5 15/16
Good Broach	d. 5 7/8
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 15/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 11/16
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 7/16
Fine Oomras	d. 4 15/16
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 11/16
Good Oomras	d. 4 7/16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 4 15/16
Fine M. G Oomras	d 4 11/16
Fine Belatti	d. 4 15/16
Good Belatti	d. 4 11/16
Fine Bengals	d. 3 29/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 25/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 21/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d. 4 15/16
Good Khandeish	d. 4 7/16
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 11/16

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3.950.000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 unchanged.

Sugar–
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s.
Months of Shipment—May, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber–
Para Rubber 4s. 11d. value.

ARRIVALS :–
"Bombay," "Lincolnshire," "Abenkir," "Circassia," and "Wansleydale".

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 18 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	29 372 bales.
Wheat	22 039 cwts.
Linseed	25 824 "
Rapeseed...	40 414 "
Gingellyseed	1.1.3 "
Poppyseed	8.313 "
Groundnuts	1.104 "
Castorseed	12.570 "
Rice	31 474 "
Myrabollams	9.723 "
Cottonseed	87.239 "
Gram	2.829 "
Joowar	4.085 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [3RD APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

The money market is firm. Borrowers for three months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand. There were no buyers at the former rate and for ready some Banks gave wire at 1s. 4 1/32d. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1/32d. 3 months' sight with a small supply of bills, but 1s. 4 3/32d. 3 months' sight cannot be done for delivery earlier than the mail of 26th instant. Being Council Bill day the Banks are too early for Exchange business. Far Eastern rates are weak. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32 to 1/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 4 months' sight ...	1 4 1/32d.
Do. 4 months' sight—France	1.8
Do. 4 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	129
Yokohama—30 days sight ...	129½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	129

Government Paper :–
The market opened steady at 97 1/16 ready and 97 1/16 for the settlement. Early in the day there was very little doing, but afternoon the bulls became somewhat active and rates advanced 1/16 in both positions, closing with buyers as under. Calcutta market is unchanged and steady at 97⅛ ready and 97⅛ for delivery in a month. We quote :—

Cash	97	2
1st Settlement	97	6

Bullion :–
Bar silver in London closed yesterday at 30⅛ for ready and 30⅛ for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been very weak. At opening ready bars were quoted at 77 1/16 ex-duty and close at 77. A corresponding fall has taken place for forward deliveries which close as under. The steady fall in the price of the metal is attributed to the Government of India who have ceased their purchases for the present. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	77	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	15	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The visible supply figures received this morning show an increase of 20.000 bales on the week at 1,600,00 bales, and the quantity brought into sight is increased by 200 000 bales, to 12.010.000 bales.
The market has ruled quiet with prices rather easier. There is little demand for forward delivery but in ready cotton business was done at Colaba in Broach, Oomras and Khandeish, and there was some enquiry by Mills for stapled description.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233½	Ready.
Fine " " ...	201	April.
Fine " Nagpur Kamoti ...	211/14	May.
Fine " Damangaum Pugaon	201	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	1[illegible]53	do.
Fine " Amraoti...	1[illegible]4	do.
Fine " Muttia ...	1[illegible]30	do.
F. G. " Khandeish	1/1.2	do.
Fine " Khandeish	130	do.
Fine " Bengals	167	do.
Good Westerns	229	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	238	do.

NEW CROP 1908.

Good M. G. Broach	226	Mar 08
Fine G. H. G. Bengals	171	Jan 08

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	7 000	bales
Total Imports	66,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·52	5·53	5·52	5·52	5·50
— 01				
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	
5·49	5·48	5·47	5·47	
— 01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–
The market is steady with business passing at the following rates :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	5 0
April-May ...	" 7	11 0

Rapeseed–

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7	10 0
Yellow Cawnpore " ...	" 8	8 0
" Gujerat " ...	" 8	9 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady

Gingellyseed :–
The market is firmer with more inquiry.

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs. 53	8 0
" 75 do. ...	" 51	8 0
Black Kutni ...	" 44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 55	8 0
CASTORSEED :– ...	" 35	8 0

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED :– ... Rs. 13 8 0 to Rs. 19 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS :– ... " 41 0 0

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :–

White Delhi ...	Rs. 4	6 6
White Karachi ...	" 4	5 6

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS–

Bombay	1302½
India	53

MILLS–

Century	1650
David	330
Empress	460
Kohinoor	675
Manockji Petit	3,195 May
Textile	1,675

PRESSES–

Bevil's Cawnpore	205
Hingoli	125

MISCELLANEOUS–

Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	320
Bombay Flour Mill	860 x. d.
Colaba Land and Mill ...	915
Delhi Flour Mill... ...	170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75
Treacher and Co....	590

RAILWAYS–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	550
Tapti Valley	472 1/2

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 3.

The markets have been practically closed during the week owing to the Easter holidays, and the amount of business put through has been very limited. The rates paid have been six pence per ton lower than those previously accepted, but the enquiry for tonnage in any position is small.

The engagements for the Ellerman Lines "City of Karachi" Liverpool, April of has been 1000 tons at 15d

Wilson Line steamship "Rindoo," May, for Hull, has been 500 tons at 14-6 Chagandass, Antwerp, April, 250 tons at 15d.

Dunkirk, July, 2500 tons is at 15-6.

CHARTER.

A steamer for June loading, pi ked ports, at 14-6.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram, on 3rd April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 13 9	£ 15 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 17 9	£0 18 9
Champion Reefs ..	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 12 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£2 6 3	£2 8 9
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£1 5 7½	£1 8 1½
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Glenrock, Ltd	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£1 4 0	£1 5 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 16 3	£1 18 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 7½
Kempinkte New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 0 0	£6 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	40s.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 1½	£1 7 1½
Coregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Coregum (Pref) ...	...	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 8
Tapaldadi	£1	10s.	£0 12 0	£0 13 0

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India has received by telegram the following result of the Bank's working for the year ending 31st December last :—Net profit including sum brought forward £90,800. Dividend recommended on A. and B. Shares 3½ per cent. for the half year, (making 6 per cent. for the year) ; to place £35,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus bringing it up to £170,000, and £2,000 to credit of Officers' Pension Fund ; carrying forward £20,000.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

HAKIM—April 2, at Bandora, of heart failure, Bhikhaiji, wife of Ardeshir Dosabhai Hakim, and eldest daughter of Behramji M. Malabari, aged 32 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCINTIRE—March 26, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. L. McIntire Indian Forest Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERSON—BLAKE—March 23, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Canon Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Bernard Comber Sanderson, of Gondrah, Chumparan, to Harriette Georgina, only daughter of W. H. Blake, Esq., of Klugra Park, Bettiah, Chumparan.

DEATH.

HUMFRESS—March 25, at Lahore, (in Mayo Hospital), H Humfress, Executive Engineer, N.-W. Railway, aged 45 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-41m, 3-49s.; Low water, 8-42m., 9-28s.
Madhowjee Dhanjeesi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Kohinoor Mills Company, Apollo Street, 4-15 p. m.
Central India Mining Company, Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus.
The Baudmann Bioscope, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the month ending 31st March the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 173. Among them the number of Men 43, Women 37, and Children 93. The daily average attendance was 6 to 8.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla presiding, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play a programme of music at the J. J. Hospital, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at 5-30 p. m.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During March the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,536. Among them the number of new admission was 646 classified as follows: Bhattias 119 ; Vanias, 120 ; Brahmins, 109 ; Lohanas 83 ; other castes 215. The average daily attendance was 81.

RUN OVER BY A TRAM TRUCK.—Shunker Surba, a Hindu lad, nine years old, who resided with his parents at Hamalwadi, was running across the Kalbadevi Road, near Money School, yesterday, when he was knocked down and run over by tram truck No. 2, loaded with about two tons of hay. He sustained a compound fracture of the left foot, which had to be amputated in the J. J. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

SUICIDE.—At the Marine Lines, Bombay, last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Darasha H. Belgaumwala, age 28, a Parsee. The mother of the deceased deposed that she last saw him three months ago, when he left home angrily. He used to ask for money and was not satisfied with what he got. Once he threatened to destroy himself. Yesterday morning his body was found floating in the sea, at the Kennedy Sea Face. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

Japanese March.....	Yum Yum ..... I Tchakoff
Overture	Le Puits D'Amour ..... Balfa
Selection	Les Huguenots ..... Meyerbeer
Valse	Rive De Jeunesse ..... Lambert
Selection	The Country Girl ..... Monckton
Cake Walk	Hat Stuff ..... Airlie Diac

DRINKING AMONGST OGALES.—A meeting in connection with the prohibition of drinking was held at Rasiware, Alibag District, on the 30th March. It was attended by no less than two thousand persons representing Bombay and other parts of Konkan. The meeting was under the presidency of Mr. Tookaram Dharmap Mokal who explained to the people in brief the object of the meeting and how on account of the vice of drinking the men of Ogale caste were reduced to poverty although they were otherwise industrious and frugal. Mr. Mangalrao R. Mhatre who was one of the speakers, also exhorted all assembled to keep themselves aloof from the nasty habit of drinking. Resolutions were then passed and pledges of total abstinence were signed by the majority of the persons in the meeting.

BOMBAY SPINNING MILLS.

Short Time Agreement.

It has been decided, we are informed, by a majority of the Bombay Mill-owners to curtail the working hours of their establishments with the object of reducing their large surplus stock of yarn in the Chinese market.

Sir Sassoon David states that he was informed that short time at the mills had become imperative owing to the great quantity of unsold yarn which was lying idle. Twenty-four mills out of thirty-seven have consented to an half-time agreement, and before the day is out others are expected to join the majority. It has been decided to close the mills three days in the week, including Sunday, and to work only 13 hours a day. This arrangement was to have commenced from the 1st of April and is to continue until June 15th, 1907, but it has been difficult for the promoters of the scheme to secure a uniformity of working hours in the mills. Many of the leading mill agents have joined the movement, which is described as a 'step in the right direction,' those who have initiated it deserving credit for promptly facing the situation and meeting an emergency in this way.

"It would be beneficial," said another mill-man, "if the mill-owners would combine, not only upon such matters as this, but upon trading affairs connected generally with the Bombay cotton industry. If it is a fact that a majority of the manufacturers have united upon this matter of short-time working, the event in itself is noteworthy for the agreement may possibly prove a thin end of the wedge which will ultimately lead to a future combination, for commercial purposes to the mutual advantage of the mill-owners.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL.

Awarded at the Hands of the Commissioner of Police.

MR. H. G. GELL, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police presented Mr. Haji Ahmed Deoji with the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Medal of the second class, in the presence of an interesting gathering this afternoon, in the Head Police Office. The medal was awarded to Mr. Deoji by the Government of India in the last Honour's List. Amongst those present at the presentation ceremony, were also Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner ; Mr. W. Sloane, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a number of other officers. In making the presentation, Mr. Gell observed that the Government had expressed the desire that the presentation should be performed with due ceremony and arrangements were made to carry out that wish. But Mr. Deoji, who was not keeping good health for some time past, expressed a wish that the presentation be made in as quiet a manner as possible, as he would not be able to stand the fatigue of a large gathering. Pinning the medal to his breast Mr. Gell spoke of the services of the recipient of the honour in various directions, especially to the Government in connection with the plague and famine disasters. Mr. Deoji, in acknowledging the honour conferred on him, thanked the Government and desired that his sentiments of gratitude be conveyed to Government. He was none the less thankful to Mr. Gell,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced yesterday.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, moved for exemption from service on the Jury, of Mr. George Smith, on the ground that he was the only responsible partner in charge of the Bombay firm of Messrs. Parry, Smith and Co., the other partners having gone to Ootacamund in connection with the opening of a branch there. Exemption was granted by his lordship.

ALL-ROUND FLEA OF DRUNKENNESS.

A curious fact in reference to the pleadings of prisoners at the present Sessions, was that all the prisoners in the three cases ommitted for trial, pleaded when questioned by the Clerk of the Crown, that they were drunk at the time the offences were committed. The first was charged with murder ; the second with culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; and the third with theft.

THE PAREL MURDER.

Dowlata Gopal was charged with causing the death of Sonu Babu, on the 27th February last, near the old Government House, at Parel, by stabbing him with a knife ; also causing hurt with the knife to another man named Balu. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Hussain B. Tyebjee appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glanebrook, Foreman.

Mr. Ardeshir P. Nanavati.	Mr. C. F. Stevens.
Mr. Pere Clare.	Mr. A. N. Telrade.
Mr. H. P. Stringfellow.	Mr. Robert Taylor.
Mr. S. G. Bathe.	Mr. J. B. Tickell.

Mr. Lang opened the case. He said the Holee holiday was being celebrated in the evening and a blazing fire was lit. People had gathered round it ; a drummer played on a drum ; persons came to make offerings of cocoanuts, flowers, and so forth ; and general merriment was reigning around. Accused had no business to be there, but he came up and made some offensive remarks about the performances of Sonu Yesu, the drummer. He was told that there was no reason for him to take exception to the play of the man. Accused, thereupon, went to his house close by and returned with a knife, with which he stabbed the deceased violently in three or four places, of the effect of which the deceased died in the Sir Jamsbedji Jeejeebhoy's Hospital, to which he had been removed for treatment. One Balu intervened, and was also hurt with the knife for his pains. The defence was that accused was drunk ; the burden of the proof lay on him to prove mitigation of the offence.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Eye-witnesses deposed to the above particulars. The Surgeon from the Hospital deposed to the injuries sustained by the persons assaulted. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, produced the dying-declaration of the deceased. Mr. Lang summed up ; Mr. Tyebji, Counsel for the defence followed. Mr. Tyebji said it was an accidental mischief caused by the accused while his wits were befogged by hard drinking, which was uniformly the case among Hindoos like him during the Holee holidays. Accused had no intention to kill his man ; and he, therefore, could not be held guilty of murder. Intoxication occasioned the impetuosity in the accused, which culminated in the death of the poor man. It was not an excuse in law but it was a weakness, which could be advanced in palliation of the offence.

The learned Judge gave charge to the jury. He said that intoxication could only be accepted as an excuse in law for an offence, when it was administered to the offender without his knowledge, and against his will, not otherwise. Accused was in drink, no doubt, there was not much of premeditation on his part in taking out the knife and in inflicting the wound. He had not acted in a cruel and unusual manner, but on the spur of the moment and in the heat of passion. Should the Jury be of this opinion, they might return the lesser verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Jury should also see whether there was intention to kill on the part of the accused. The other charge of the accused having caused hurt to the other man should also be considered.

Guilty of culpable homicide without the intention of causing death and guilty of causing hurt, was the verdict unanimously returned by the Jury. The Jury recommended the accused to mercy by a majority ; on account of which, the Judge said, he would not pass the full penalty of ten years on him, but would pass the sentence of nine years' rigorous imprisonment only.

STABBING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Shewa Fakira, was next tried for culpable homicide, in respect of the death of Tukaram Babujee 21st February. Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Crown. Council said, accused went to the house, at Kala Chowki, of Tukaram, his father-in-law, to induce Bhagirthi, his wife, to return to him. It was at 11 o'clock in the night ; the woman had been sleeping with another woman named Ladubai. Accused dragged her to the door, when Tukaram interfered to save his daughter. He was assaulted by the accused with a knife ; he died of the injuries in the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, to which he had been conveyed. Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Further hearing was adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DHANAMULL MATHURADAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE CHATTURBHUJ HIRALAL

On the application of Mr. Mauker, the insolvent was granted three months' interim order.

RE ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. K. E. Gramat, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the insolvents' application for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that his clients had no time to reply to the affidavit which was served on them late on Tuesday evening.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the next Court day.

RE MAGANLAL VIJBHUCANDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE VALLABHDAS LALJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' interim order.

RE GOTAMCHAND BALCHAND.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent applied for an interim order, remarking that his client had been in jail for the last four months, and there was no opposition now. As there were up-country creditors, insolvent was given an interim order for four months.

RE ABDULA ISMAIL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE DHARAMCHAND KHAMCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order stating that two of the judgment-creditors remained unserved. His Lordship granted one month.

RE H. LYON.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE B. P. CONFECTIONER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim

RE CHANBHAI MADARI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The learned Counsel said his client's petition was dismissed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in December 1905. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMED AHMED LADAK.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE POCHAJI SYRAMJI SATLIVALLA.

This insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted his final discharge under section 69 of the Insolvency Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Juganath Shivnarayen ; Arthur Charles Adams ; Ratansy Virji Sha ; Jairam Dewji Thucker : Babul Shankar ; F. X. Moncis ; Hope S. Mendes ; Merion Domingos Rebello ; Bhowanishankar Rattanji Pandhya ; Rameshender Dhondu ; Govind Makan ; Varjivandas Mansukal ; Jalejar B. Punegar and another and Thomas Moore, a Native Christian.

OPAN-PATRA OR DEED OF SURRENDER.

Reference to Khoti Act.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of in second appeal, a case instituted by the appellants Radeshah Valad, Muhamadshah Patel and others, who were the original defendants, against the original plaintiff and respondent, Bombardekar, in which the latter sued to obtain the cancellation of an *opan-patra* or deed of surrender. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, with Mr. Coyaji, appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. A. G. Dessai.

The plaintiff's case as disclosed in the plaint showed that the prosperity in the suit was held by plaintiff's family as mortgagees from the defendants. The total debt due from defendants to plaintiff were Rs. 800 on account of mortgage and Rs. 563-15 on personal debts. Defendants owed no other property from which plaintiff can release the debts. Being pressed for payment, defendants entered into an oral agreement to mortgage the property to plaintiff with possession for a period of 25 years. With a view to defraud and defeat the plaintiff of his money, defendants conspired in getting up a deed of surrender and had it registered. Plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendants should be ordered to produce the deed and the deed should be declared to be void and inoperative. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that the plaintiff had no right to sue as a Khot and had no cause of action ; that the deed of surrender was in good faith and for valuable consideration ; and that the debts referred to in the plaint were not known to them as a binding on them, they being Khots.

The original suit was decided by the joint Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, who found that the plaintiff was in possession of the plaint lands, that the deed of release was not valid and binding on the plaintiff, that plaintiff had no cause of action, that the agreement of sale set up by the plaintiff was not proved, that plaintiff was entitled to no relief and he accordingly dismissed the suit. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, reversed the decree of the Court of First Instance, and declared the deed of surrender passed by defendant No. 2 to defendant No. 1 invalid as against the plaintiff. Against this decision an appeal has been presented, and the case coming on for hearing their Lordships remarked that the occasion of this suit was the execution of a document described as "opan-patra" as a result of which the defendants claim that there was a resignation of the land in suit by defendant No. 2 to defendant No. 3, within the meaning of section 10 of the Khoti Act. The Lower Appellate Court has decided in the plaintiff's favour, and in accordance with the prayer in the plaint, has declared that the document is invalid as against the plaintiff. The Advocate-General contends that the suit was based on the allegation that there was an agreement to mortgage and he asks their Lordships to dismiss the suit on the ground that agreement to mortgage has not been established, the Lower Appellate Court having held as a fact that it was not proved.

Their Lordships further observed that the relative position of the parties did not seem to have been very clearly defined at the outset and this probably accounts for the somewhat uncertain course taken by this suit. But the result of the decision by the Lower Appellate Court seems to be that it has been proved that the right of transfer had been exercised in respect of the land independently of the khot at some time within the period of 30 years next previous to the commencement of the revenue year 1865 ; and that as a result the occupancy rights were transferrable under the saving provision contained in section 9 of the Khoti Act. It was, however, held that the transfer was bad by reason of section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act. The conclusion to which their Lordships arrive is that the occupancy rights have not been proved to be transferrable ; for the transaction on which reliance is placed cannot, consistently with the decision in I. L. R. XXX Bom. 290, be deemed to be an exercise of the right of transfer. It necessarily follows that section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act has nothing to do with this case and in the opinion of their Lordships the suit turns upon whether or not the *opan patra* was in truth a resignation within the meaning of section 10 of the Khoti Act.

It has already been held, said Their Lordships, by this Bench, in appeal No. 70 of 1905, that when one transfers land to another on a sale deed, he cannot, according to the ordinary usage of language, be said to have resigned the land. And though it is true that the consent of the Khot is not necessary to a resignation still the resignation must be made to the Khot and it is only to the Khot that the resignation can be made. As to whether or not a particular transaction is a resignation to the Khot must depend upon the circumstances of each case ; and it is found here by the Lower Appellate Court that there are facts which negative the view that there was a resignation to the Khot. Therefore the transaction was not a resignation, and if not a resignation, it must have been an attempt to transfer the occupancy tenant's rights. But the occupancy tenant's rights, according to the view already expressed by Their Lordships, were not transferrable and the result is that so far as the plaintiff claims as a mortgagee, he is in no way damnified by what has been done, while as a simple Contract Creditor he cannot claim any relief seeing that section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act is not applicable. The result then is, in the opinion of their Lordships, there was not a resignation of the land. The plaintiff therefore has not been damnified. He is not, accordingly, entitled to any declaration or relief prayed for by him. The suit was therefore dismissed. But at the same time it was impossible for us said their Lordships to overlook the fact that the defendants have throughout maintained that this was a resignation and had they succeeded then, the rights of the plaintiff would have been most materially prejudiced. The truth is that plaintiff has been premature but

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD.

MYSORE has just endowed itself with a Legislative Council, and the Maharajah and his advisers have been publicly congratulated on this indication of progress in the paths of good government, although it does not appear that elective principles are to be applied to it, as all the members have been nominated by the State. It has apparently been forgotten by the publicists, who have hastened to felicitate the South Indian principality, that Hyderabad achieved the distinction of having a Legislative Council ten years ago, which since its creation by the Nizam has been responsible for the framing and enacting of all the civil and criminal statutes controlling the judicial procedure of the State. This lapse of memory on the part of those who a decade or so ago were such ardent exponents of the party politics of our great Deccan Feudatory is probably due to the circumstance that since the Nizam assumed personal charge of his Government and evicted the last of his ministerial monopolists, the affairs of the State have practically ceased to absorb public attention, and its kaleidoscopic entities seem at last to have realised that personal ambitions must be subordinated to the commands of a ruler who tolerates no will but his own. The last occasion on which Hyderabad concerns appealed to public recognition was when Lord Curzon effected his remarkable settlement of the Berars question five years ago, and thus laid the apparition which had haunted the good relations of the two Governments for half a century, and had evoked much contentious literature in the form of despatches, pamphlets and newspaper articles without end. Just about this period also, the *Times* deputed a Special Commissioner to examine the problems of the Hyderabad Government and to excogitate proposals for the consideration of the Nizam and his Minister, which were debated with considerable warmth when they reached the Deccan. More recently, an ex-Resident at the Court of the Prince, who was largely instrumental in reversing the meddlesome and harmful policy of some of his imperious predecessors, has given us his impressions of the new Hyderabad, accompanied by optimistic predictions of its future, some of which have already been realised. With these exceptions, the affairs of our greatest Feudatory have not been much under contemplation of recent years, and only those who are actively concerned in its administration are aware of its present financial prosperity and the advance that has been made in administrative reforms. A quarter of a century ago the revenues of the State were less than three crores of rupees, to which they had been advanced by the first Salar Jung from collections totalling no more than seventy lakhs. The liabilities, as summarised in the statement prepared by Sir John Gorst, who took more than an academic interest in the Hyderabad of the early eighties, amounted to several crores. The income is now only thirty lakhs short of five crores, and the catena of debts bequeathed by the older administrations has been reduced to very moderate dimensions. Hyderabad's largest creditor is now the Government of India, to which it had to resort for a Famine Loan eight years ago; but as arrangements have been made for its automatic liquidation from the rent of the Berars its existence does not impinge on current finance. Besides these tangible indications of prosperity, the State has large holdings—little less than a crore—in Government Paper, representing profits on the conversion of its coinage; a considerable block of Railway Shares yielding over five per cent., and a large interest in the Deccan Mining Company, which the financial genius of one of its Secretaries called into existence, and which may yet prove a lucrative source of income, as recent exploitations have revealed the presence of valuable gold workings. The guarantee on the old railway lines has expired, while that on the Godavery Valley extension has never been exacted, as the protect has paid from the date of its inception; and it is probable that a similar result will attend the new scheme for linking up the metre gauges of Northern and Southern India *via* Nandair and Goontakul, as the country to be traversed is a large producer of cotton and cereals.

Hyderabad, Jaipur, Travancore, and a few other States, are the only feudatories which have not accepted the British rupee, preferring to retain their own currencies as one of the few indications of independence left to them under our Political Agency system, which the Gaekwar of Baroda has rightly apostrophized as official swaddling clothes, and from which he has more than once pleaded for emancipation. Next to the Berars, the question which most concerned Hyderabad relations with the Supreme Government was the unsatisfactory state of the State currency, which has existed since the collapse of the Moghul Empire and which neither the Nizam nor his subjects were prepared to exchange for British tokens. When the old East India Company began its currency reforms, some seventy years ago, there were no less than three hundred different brands of rupees, all more or less debased, in circulation in various parts of India, and Hyderabad was a large contributor to this miscellaneous money, as, for some years previously, the State had permitted the establishment of private mints, and coining was a recognised occupation of many of its subordinate chiefs and jagirdars. These practices—which had resulted in the temporary subversion of the State currency in a volume of picturesque but highly debased rupees, many of which are still obtainable—were summarily suppressed by the first Salar Jung when he established the Halli Sicca as the sole recognised token more than half a century ago. But the Halli, being hand-made and clumsily designed, was easily imitated, and counterfeiters had little difficulty in making surreptitious additions to the State coinage. Various endeavours were made to persuade Hyderabad to abolish its own currency and accept the British rupee, but it clung to the Halli until the era of cheap silver set in with the closing of the Mints in the early nineties, and it became necessary to take measures for the production of a rupee which could not be imitated. Various expedients were tried, notwithstanding official opposition from the Residency, which supported the claims of its own currency, until four years ago it was decided to build a new Mint and equip it with the latest coining machinery. Preparations were completed and operations commenced in August 1904, since which the conversion has steadily proceeded, and when it has been carried two or three years hence, Hyderabad will possess a silver and copper coinage equal in design and durability to that of British India.

Another important reform which is engaging the Nizam's attention is the gradual disbandment of the large body of Irregular Troops, which at present cost the State some forty lakhs per annum, and are practically useless for protective purposes, as the Regulars, the Imperial Service Regiments and its efficient Police, are ample aids in this direction and could be readily reinforced by assistance from the British Garrisons. This measure, however, as was shown by the attitude of the Arabs a few months ago, is one that must be enforced with extreme caution, and some years must elapse before these picturesque survivals of old Deccan days finally disappear; but already numbers of them have been pensioned off, or absorbed in other departments of the State. Judicial and Revenue reforms and an expansion of the Irrigation System have also been provided for, though the latter, which has a great future in Hyderabad, needs more capital than the State can provide at present, and which would be readily available with a withdrawal of the antique restriction which prevents Indian States from resorting to the English money market for aid in developing their latent resources. Other noticeable features of recent Hyderabad administration are the introduction of an age limit for the members of its Services and the establishment of a series of State-aided scholarships under an inflexible code of rules in place of the old-time method of selection by personal influence. The former innovation has aroused consternation in the bosoms of the grey-bearded servitors of the State (the *reish sufaidan* of orthodox Mahomedanism), who object to such artificial aids to repression, but the amendment was very necessary and we commend His Highness's courage in enforcing it. The latter should result, a few years hence, in the evolution of a well-trained body of officials capable of rendering the State excellent service in all its departments. It would be easy to add other examples to this discursive sketch of recent progress in Hyderabad, but we have probably said sufficient to indicate that, although its affairs do not engage public attention to the degree they used to a few years ago, its prosperity and advancement are the most important features of Feudatory India at the present moment, and the Nizam and his advisers deserve encouragement and congratulation for what they have achieved.

THE ATLANTIC RECORD. THE approaching completion of the two new mammoth Cunarders revives the national pride and interest in a contest in which for many years Britain had all her own way. It was fitting that the blue ribbon for speed should be held by the mightiest Sea-power, and when their supremacy was wrested from them by the two great German lines, Englishmen were ill-satisfied with the explanation that the further increase in speed that victory would involve meant also an increase in cost that no company, existing solely for the making of profit for its shareholders, could bear. They saw the force of this argument, but remembered that the Germans held that these very ships do pay, and pay handsomely, owing to the fact that the Atlantic passenger, and particularly the American passenger, has such a passion for high speed and extreme luxury that he will sacrifice a great deal to travel by a record-breaker. It is stated that the suites of apartments that cost about £120 for a single passage of some six days are the only ones never vacant in those ships. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that our German competitors continue to build them concurrently with other types. It is several years now since the question of the construction of the new Cunarders was first considered, and the formation of what was known as the Morgan Combine was the reason of its assuming a national aspect and interest. At that time it had been announced that some of the lines that had been regarded as essentially British were to be merged in a gigantic concern promoted by, and mainly under the control of, American financiers, and the prospect of such a huge slice of the shipping in which Englishmen took such just pride becoming at one stroke of the pen the property of foreigners, however closely connected with ourselves, was naturally viewed with consternation, and when it was proposed in the House of Commons that assistance should be given to the Cunard Line which had resoultely declined to have anything to do with the proposed transfer and remained militantly British, the idea was received with great favour. It was pointed out that the new ships would be of unprecedently high speed, and would be invaluable in case of war, but it is probable that without that the current deep feeling on the subject would have sufficed to carry the idea through. Since then a great deal has happened, and if shipping opinion is to be trusted, the Morgan Combine, so far from being run by the Americans, has been brought under the control of two long-headed Britishers, who incurred a good deal of obloquy at the time the agreement was made. These men are Mr. Bruce Ismay, son of the founder of the White Star Line, and Lord Pirrie, (then Mr. W. J. Pirrie,) head of the famous firm of Harland & Wolff, from whose yard all the steamers of the White Star, and a large number of notable ships for other lines, have proceeded. At the present time the fastest passage to the credit of a British ship has been made at the rate of 22·01 knots, by the "Lucania" in 1894, which remained a record until the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" beat it. Since then the Germans have had all the records for fast steaming, with the "Deutschland", "Kronprinz," "Wilhelm", and "Kaiser Wilhelm der Weite", which exceed the speed of the "Campania" and "Lucania" by from a knot, to a knot and a half. This year, we think, will see the end of this lamentable state of things, for a time at least, as the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" will be ready in June and are expected to cross in moderate weather at an average speed of 24½ to 25 knots. Intense interest is excited in them in shipping and engineering circles especially, as the novelty of their design, and the fact that they will contain turbine engines on a scale undreamed of when the "Lucania" was built, render inevitable a feeling of uncertainty as to their performance. There is practically no question of their doing what they are designed to do, but up to the present time turbine-engined ships have had a knack of exceeding all the expectations of the designers. The cruiser "Amethyst", for instance, was designed for a speed of 21·75 knots, with a horse-power of about 10,000, but on her trials she made 23·63 knots, with a corresponding horse-power of 14,000. As time goes on, however, and data are accumulated, this disparity between design and performance will tend to vanish. These new ships will probably indicate about 80,000 horse-power, for the full speed of 25 knots. They will not, of course, be driven at their utmost pressure for the first few voyages, but we shall be surprised if a speed of 26 knots is not attained under favourable conditions.

SUFFRAGETTES, SUFFRAGELLES,—AND HEXHAM. THE result of the Hexham election will be regarded with mixed feelings by both political parties. The Liberals have retained the seat, but the new member's majority is not much more than half that given to his predecessor at the General Election. Altogether the Unionists have distinctly scored at Hexham, for while nobody expected the Hon. W. C. Beaumont's majority of over two thousand to be wiped out, the fact that it has been reduced to 1,157 plainly shows that the fright of the peasantry at the "dear loaf bogey," and the sulphurous anger of the Nonconformist Party at Chinese Labour is now quickly passing away. But probably the lion's share of whatever glory can be derived from Hexham belongs to the Suffragettes, who travelled down to this far-away, million-acre constituency simply in order to oppose the Liberal candidate, Mr. Holt, who does not seem to have been able to take them seriously. The Hexham election has in consequence been one of the most comical contests on record. The Suffragettes were split up into factions, the chief of the dissenters being the "Suffragines," and the difference between the two bodies of ladies is thus described by a London contemporary.

The Suffragines are most in evidence. Suffragines are widely differentiated and readily distinguished from the true Suffragettes. Whereas the Suffragette's eye gleams with the joyous light of battle, the Suffragine wears a gloomy look of sullen discontent. The Suffragette cherishes an ambition; the Suffragine nurses a grievance. The Suffragette reasons and convinces; the Suffragine nags and irritates. The Suffragette on political grounds attacks the Government; the Suffragine bears a spiteful grudge against the male sex. Miss Fraser denounces Mr. Holt because he is a wobbly politician; the Suffragines say nasty things about him because he is a man.

Then there was another party of lady agitators, led by Lady Dorothy Howard and Lady Aurea Howard, the two clever, untiring daughters of Lady Carlisle. They were only canvassing for Mr. Holt the Liberal candidate, but curiously enough Lord Morpeth, the brother of the two young ladies, was for some days in the division actively supporting Colonel Bates, the Tory. The Carlisle ladies and their associates were dubbed the "Suffragelles," but if there are any more splits and more names are wanted, "The Suff'ringals" is respectfully suggested.

MUSIC IN BOMBAY. MUSIC-LOVERS will be sorry to learn that it is improbable that Lady Maud Warrender, the gifted wife of the new Commodore, will be seen in Bombay for some months, and perhaps not at all. Lady Maud is Society's Queen of Song, and wherever the Princess of Wales goes, Lady Maud may be found somewhere near the piano. For exclusive entertainments where professional artistes cannot be availed of, Lady Maud and her brother, Lord Shaftesbury, are indispensable as entertainers. So the impetus which it was hoped Lady Maud would give to music in Bombay is a long way off. By the way, it is unfortunate that the once popular "Philharmonic" is now defunct—or is it only moribund? It had a fine run for several years, and quite a crowd of well-known Bombay people have the pleasantest of memories of practices and rehearsals a decade and less ago. The Governor's band was invariably lent them, and the concerts were well patronised by the public of the City. A lack of tenors was, we believe, one reason why the "Phil" fell on bad days, but it is surely now possible to find a sufficient quota of singers to keep the Society going, even if they are not all Stanleys and Sims-Reeveses. As for the ladies, they have now amongst them Miss Clara Procter, who, since her arrival back on India's shores, has been frequently heard at the Cathedral. The dull and steamy season will now soon be upon us, when Bombay has to go slowly, but the Philharmonic was of yore wont to give a concert at the end of the monsoon, and we trust by that time the Society will once again be called into existence and provide us with a welcome evening's harmony at the Town Hall.

THE Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado," Captain S. F. Soforti, sailed yesterday for Goa.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Riojun Maru" arrived at Hongkong yesterday and will sail for Shanghai to-day.

CHAPTER XXVII of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by William le Queux, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Pasteur Institute of Southern Indian, at Coonoor, was opened for the treatment of persons who have been bitten by rabid animals, from April 1st.

MR. R. H. SHIPLEY, Collector of Coimbatore, will be appointed a member of the Madras Board of Revenue when the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir avails himself of leave.

MR. CASTLE STUART-STUART handed over charge of the office of Commissioner of Land Records and Agriculture Madras, yesterday, to the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson. The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew will take the latter's place on the Board of Revenue.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th February, amounted to Rs. 1,915, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 225. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th February were Rs. 13,730, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 2,853.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th February, amounted to Rs. 6,126, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 603. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th February were Rs. 34,675, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 4,363.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th February, amounted to Rs. 33,617, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 5,992. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th February were Rs. 1,73,832, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,02,468.

MR. ROSS JOHNSON, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, has been appointed to the Committee recently formed under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C. I. E., for investigation into the matter of the distribution of Railway Police charges between Government and Railway Companies. Mr. Johnson will leave for Simla almost immediately.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OXFORD'S FINE WIN.

Cross-Country Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

UNFORTUNATE CRITICISM.

THE sporting editor of the *Evening Mail* of New York recently had something to say *re* the plans for the invasion of England, by the American Olympic Team next year, which was far from fair. He wrote "The project promises such a clean sweep for American athletes, that we have grave apprehension that England will find some way or other to insult us sufficiently to keep us at home, so that her athletes will have more chance." Many unfair criticisms have appeared in the English press regarding American athletics, but nothing so uncalled for as this. Unfortunate criticism of American athletic matters are invariably based on a want of knowledge, but the words quoted are nothing more or less than a charge that England whatever that may mean—fears defeat and may seek to keep away dangerous rivals. Whatever superiority American athletes can claim over their British cousins, does not lay in the direction of courage, but rather to greater agility attention to detail and thoroughness. When it comes to sheer pluck and determination, the Britisher stands right at the top and a glance at the list of champions and record-holders for events requiring stamina proves this beyond dispute.

A SILLY CHARGE.

To accuse the Olympic Games Committee, assuming that the unfair critic to mean that body, when he writes of England, is quite uncalled for as it was in response to a cable from Lord Desborough that Mr. J. S. Sullivan put the machinery in motion that promises to ensure America being so well represented at the next Olympic Games. It is also well to remember that the action of the Committee, in refusing Scotland direct representation, will probably deprive us of the assistance of several noted Scotch athletes and Ireland may also be unrepresented through the same cause. Thus, so far, the action of the Olympic Games Committee has been to invite America to compete and to offend some of our best athletes. The Committee also proposes to limit the entries, when by allowing unrestricted numbers, England (naturally) could be so strongly represented (numerically) that, visiting athletes would be hampered and impeded that is, if we were such poor sportsmen as to avail ourselves of the opportunity.

A "FLYING" INDIAN.

British sportsmen hardly know what to make of the news (cabled) that Thos. Longboat has run a ten miles trial, on a New York track, in 49 mins. 3 secs. That the Onondaga Indian is a fine stayer we well know, as he showed when beating J. D. Maish, the old Salford Harrier, and other good men in the Hamilton Marathon Race last November and he also scored in another long distance event at Toronto, The time stated, however, is too fast to be credited, and further particulars will be awaited with interest. The world's record at present stands at 50 mins 40 3/5 secs. by Shrubb at Glasgow in 1904 and this will take a lot of "wiping off the slate," though Jack White—who has run 7 miles in 34 mins. 45 secs., used to declare his belief that a noted amateur of the eighties could have run twelve miles in the hour, had he properly laid himself out for the task.

A NEW ZEALAND WALKER.

New Zealand would appear to possess a very fast Walker in H. E. Ken, who won a "mile" race at Wellington some time since in 6 mins. 26 secs. His action does not appear to have pleased all, though it satisfied the judges, and it will be interesting to see what Dick Coombes of Sydney has to say about it. Kerr, by-the-way, is a reinstated professional, though in what manner he forfeited his amateur status, the writer does not know at present.

GOOD RUNNING.

The inter-club contests between the London A. C. and Cambridge University produced some very good performances. R P. Crabbe won the half for the club in 1 min 58⅘ secs., and it is to be hoped he will try for the championship this year. Another good win was that of H. G. Weber in the mile, the Cantab getting home in 4 mins. 27⅕ secs. He is a much improved man and unless N. F. Hallowes turns out for Oxford after all the Cantabs will likely win the mile at Queen's Club. The intervarsity sports certainly promise well. Cambridge ought to win the 100 yards hurdles mile and weight, while the 440 yards and high jump look good for Oxford. The half long jump, hammer and three miles are very open, though Hallows will probably take the last event for Oxford.

A GOOD ATHLETE.

England will shortly be the poorer and Canada the richer through the departure of Dowe Fenton for Toronto. This fine and fair walker was given a complimentary benefit concert in London on Tuesday and the manner it was supported, testified to the esteem felt for Fenton. As an Essex Beagle, Fenton showed many splendid performances on the path and after going over to the ranks of the professionals, he won the championship of the world by beating Raby, Mellcott (South Africa) and many other good men. Fenton was at home at all distances from one mile to a jaunt to Brighton (52½ miles) and at the present time is quite prepared to walk any man in the world from one mile to ten. In addition, he is a most capable and successful trainer of athletes and has put many "through the mill" when preparing for pedestrian, swimming, cycling, and boxing events.

SCOTTISH CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

It is seldom indeed that such a wonderful finish is seen in a cross-country race as was witnessed at Edinburgh on Saturday. It was the twenty-second annual championship and four men ran down the finishing straight on the Hibernians and to ground almost abreast. T. Jack, of the Edinburgh Southern Harriers, just winning by inches from J. Ranken, S. Stevenson and H. Young. On this form, with Johnston of the Highgate Harriers to assist, Scotland ought to show up well in the International. It was also a close fight for team honours, Blydesdale winning with 84 points, with West of Scotland 93 and Motherwell 102 next.

THE TURF.

Mr. Woolton, who has just returned from a trip to Australia and South Africa, speaks highly of the manner racing is carried on in the latter Continent. He is also enthusiastic as to the ability of Wakeful, which beat his Acetioe in the Sydney Cup (1902) carrying 9st. 7lbs, and giving a performance which Mr. Woolton declares was good enough to leave even Pretty Polly in the rear on the day. There is good reason for Mr. Woolton's praise for South African racing, seeing that his mare Rama accounted for the Johannesburg Handicap last Christmas. This mare, by the way will, probably be mated with Cornstalk, by Musket and out of the dam of Flair. This ought to be a good blood, as Rama is half sister to Spearmint and Mr. Woolton has dreams of breeding an animal equal to that "flier."

A GOOD BARGAIN.

Mr. C. T. Pulley purchased Canter Home from Lord Sefton for 135 guineas, and the manner the animal won the Epsom Steeplechase (3 miles) from Ascetic and Silver so the good performers, stamps Mr. Pulley's new purchase as a very capable stayer. We cannot look into the future, but should Canter Home be among next year's Grand National candidates it will occasion no surprise. Writing of bargains in horse-flesh the late Lord Feurbyn who died during the week, aged 70, acquired one when he gave 1010 guineas for King's Messenger. The son of King Monmouth was a splendid stayer and from a selling plater developed into a winner of the Goodwood Cup and Great Metroplitan stakes.

FOOTBALL.

The Welsh team gave a brilliant exhibition of Rugby football in the match against Wales at Cardiff. Everything seemed to come off for the home side and the players took many chances. Now and again the Irish forwards made some characteristic rushes and the first half the visitors were often pressing though it was the Welshmen who saved. The home "seven" was the better scrummagers and this gave Percy Bush, the stand off half, many opportunities. He made the most of them and was the first of the attack. In previous Internationals he has failed to play up to club form, but in the match under notice he was absolutely brilliant and a great factor in the big win by 29 points to nil. Wales now claims 13 wins to Ireland's 8, while one match of the series was drawn.

OXFORD'S FINE WIN.

The London Scottish "fifteen" has had a wonderful season, but the side met with a check when meeting Oxford University at Richmond on Saturday. The Dark Blue team is largely composed of South Africans and the Colonials made their presence felt at Richmond and it is long time since any side showed finer combination than did the Oxford representatives during the first twenty minutes of the game, when the London Scottish lines were crossed no less than four times. The Scots did better afterwards, but were finally beaten by 22 points to 12, the first defeat of the season.

ASSOCIATION.

Cup ties again claimed attention on Saturday, when Crystal Palace created a further surprise by drawing (1-1) at home only to be beaten (4-0) in the replayed tie at Everton and Woolwich Arsenal accomplished a good performance in beating Barnsley (2-1) on the latter's small ground and the win of West Bromwich Albion (at home) over Notts County by 3 goals to 1 shows the famous "Throstles" to be in rare form. Sheffield Wednesday just scrambled home (1-0) entertaining Liverpool, so that the finalists are reduced to the holders, a Southern Club, a Yorkshire Club and a Midland Club, the latter also being in the second League. The four matches on Saturday attracted 124,300 spectators who paid £4,492 for admission, while there was another 34,000 spectators and a "Gate" of £1,330 at the replay at Everton.

The next round will bring Everton (holders) and West Bromwich Allum into opposition at Bolton while Woolwich Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday will meet at Birmingham. It is the general belief that Everton and Woolwich will meet in the final and should this turn out to be the case, a record gate may be seen.

THE SCOTTISH CUP.

Writing about "gates," the meeting between Celtic and Glasgow Rangers in the third round of the Scottish Cup attracted 60,000 spectators to Ibrox Park, while the total receipts were £1910, a record for a club game in Scotland. Celtic won easily by 3 goals to 0, and are fancied to win both League and Cup honours. The holders, Heart of Midlothian, are doing more to well and could only draw (2-2) on visiting Raith Rovers. An old cup fighting Club in Renton were again at Hampden Park in opposition to Queen's Park, the latter, however, winning nicely by 4 goals to 1.

LEAGUE XRAY.

Little may be said regarding the League Championship, which now looks a certainty for Newcastle United with a five points clear lead. Chelsea made a slight gain in the second division by beating Burslem Port Vale, while Notts Forest could only draw at Stockport. Portsmouth also picked up a point on Fulham in the Southern League, the Hants team beating Tottenham Hotspur (3-1) at Portsmouth, while Fulham drew (0-0) at Brighton.

THE CORINTHIANS.

In view of the next visit of the Corinthians to South Africa everyone was anxious to see how the amateurs would acquit themselves against Newcastle United in the Sheriff of London Charity Shield match, on Saturday. They fairly held their own at the start and opened the scoring, though the professionals equalised before half time. An injury to Morgan-Owen handicapped the Corinthians though the centre half kept the field. After the game, however, it was found he had broken a small bone in the ankle. The Newcastle men stayed the better and led by 5 goals to 2, though the Corinthians were unfortunate to be beaten so badly.

BOXING.

The Amateur Boxing Championships at Alexandra Palace look like proving a greater success than ever. Of course there is no prospect of R. Baker, of Australia, competing as he is still in hospital, though getting over his attack of enteric nicely. A Blewden the New Zealander, however hopes to be fit to compete though the injury to his foot naturally threw him back a lot in his training. These two do not exhaust the overseas candidates and home sportsmen are anxious to see how E. Pearce, of South Africa will shape in the heavy weight competition.

BILLIARDS.

The Billiard Association had hardly decided to accept the new record of 1269 by T Reece—stating that the time was not yet ripe for restrictions on the Anchor Stroke when the Oldham player again worked the balls into position for another by break. Scoring at a great rate he had made 931, including 452 consecutive cannons, in 25 minutes, when play ceased for the evening On resuming Reece carried the break to 1825 when a miscue ended the effort which occupied 51 minutes. Included were 899 consecutive close cannons, both new records under the present rules and only surpassed by Frank Ives' jam stroke record and W. J. Peels all in record.

IN GENERAL.

His Majesty has commanded that the Automobile Club of Great Britain shall be known as the Royal Automobile Club in future.

Mr. K. Greig wrested the title of Figure Skating Champion of Great Britain from Mr. H. Torrome in the contest at Princes Skating Club on Wednesday.

Admirers of J. Quinn of the Glasgow Celtic F. C. have presented him with a purse of £255, for what they consider to be his unfair treatment by the Scottish Football Association.

There is a project on foot to form a National Football League, which shall embrace Northern Midland and Southern clubs.

Now that "Ranji" is lost to Sussex, it is satisfactory to know that C. B. Fry has recovered from his accident and will be fit to again captain the Sussex team.

By beating the 1st Life Guards pair in the Challenge Round of the Military Racquets, the Highland Light Infantry representatives gained the title for the seventh consecutive time.

Mr. H. Virr of Bradford, is the new Amateur Billiard Champion, he defeating Mr. Nugent, of Dublin, by 104 points in the final.

H. L. Doherty was hardly at his best when called on to defend his title in the Lawn Tennis Singles at the Monte Carlo Tournament, with the result that M. J. G. Ritchie, of London, beat him by 3 sets to nil.

J. Mearns, a noted Scottish amateur swimmer, who hails from Aberdeen, intends trying to swim the English Channel this summer.

As it is impossible to complete the Brooklyn Automobile Club's track at Weybridge in time, the opening meet has been postponed from May until July 6th. A race for steam cars has been added to the programme, a very proper event, seeing that the fastest speed yet attained was by a steam car.

This year's All-Racing Gymnastic Championship of Scotland was won by W. Tyrsall of Birmingham, the contest being held at Leith.

It came as a surprise when that C Towns had challenged his brother George for the World's Sculling Championship and according, to one account the latter will resign his title and retire.

American reports state that Hackenschmidt and Gotch may meet in a wrestling match at Kansas City in May.

The English Team proved far too strong for France in the first International Hockey match played at Beckenham—the Englishmen winning by fourteen goals to nil.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, APRIL 1.

The weather this side is peculiar just now, for although April has set in, cold has not left us. High winds have been blowing for the past few days, and last night the Moon remained under clouds from which flashes of lightning issued. Plague at Jamnagar does not as yet show signs of abatement, while at Junagad the mortality does not come down. The Morvi train, which runs from Wadhwan in connection with the Bombay train to Jamnagar, will run as far as Rajkot only from to day, at which station passengers will be transhipped into the G. I. P. train for Jamnagar in consequence of the Morvi train not being fitted with electric lights.

A disastrous fire occurred at Viramgama yesterday in a cotton press owned by Mr. Vithal. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

THE work of Gustav Frenssen is becoming gradually better known to English readers through the medium of translations. We notice that another of his books—his best we imagine—"Die drei Getreuen"—is now going to appear in English under the title of "The Three Comrades." This capital novel, which transports the reader to the banks of Holstein, ought to be deservedly popular.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. ROOSEVELT.

Great Sensation.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A sensation has been caused in America by a quarrel between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman, the railroad magnate.

The latter alleges that President Roosevelt instigated him to contribute to the Republican funds during the Presidential election of 1904.

President Roosevelt describes the allegation as a deliberate and wilful untruth.

THE BITLIS EARTHQUAKE.

Encamped in the Snow.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The earthquake at Bitlis, which has already been reported, occurred on the 29th ultimo. It was a violent one, and many houses were damaged. There were four casualties.

Almost the entire town is encamped amidst snow and incessant sleet.

There is much distress and poverty.

WRECK OF THE "SUEVIC."

Cut in Half and Floated.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The "Suevic," which was mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 18th ultimo, as having gone ashore off the Lizard, has been successfully blown up by dynamite, cutting her into two parts, of which the after part is 400 feet long.

The two parts are being towed into Plymouth.

LORD ELGIN AND COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Question of Commercial Enterprise.

NOT WRONG BUT UNDESIRABLE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Lord Elgin has issued a Circular to Colonial Governors with reference to ex-Governors partaking in Companies operating in the territories which they had administered. He is of opinion that retired Governors would be well advised, in most cases, to refrain from participating prominently in such Companies.

He is always, he says, ready and anxious to defend ex-Governors, but he declares that the strongest defence cannot always remove the false impression occasioned by the reflections cast upon them.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN FRANCE.

Luncheon with President Fallieres.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

President Fallieres to-day gave a luncheon to Prince Fushimi.

COLLIER STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

Several Ships Held Up.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

A strike of colliers has occurred at Port Said and several ships are unable to leave the place.

Some vessels are coaling with their own crews.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Indemnity for the Sabzevar Murder.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A telegram received in St Petersburg from Teheran states that Russia has demanded the punishment of the Sabzevar murderers, a guarantee for the safety of Russian subjects and an indemnity for the family of the victim.

SIR A. SWETTENHAM'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Sir Frank Swettenham writes to the papers objecting to the official notification that Sir Alexander Swettenham resigned the Governorship of Jamaica on the ground of age.

He asks for a suspension of judgment until the forthcoming Blue Book appears.

FLOGGING NATIVES.

Englishmen Sentenced at Nairobi.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The traveller, Captain Grogan and four other Englishmen have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a week to one month, at Nairobi, under section 143 of the Indian Penal Code, for publicly flogging natives who were accused of insulting a white woman.

[The following explanation has been received here, dated London, March 16th:—Owing to the lack of police protection the natives of Nairobi in British West Africa recently assaulted several white women. Captain G. Grogan, president of the Colonist's Associations, and two other Europeans publicly flogged three of the offending negroes outside the court house in the town despite a protest from the Magistrate. Unrest is increasing among the natives, and in consequence arms have been issued to European residents. Arrangements are being made to form a force of white police at Nairobi.]

MR. BRYCE AT OTTAWA.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Motherland and Trade.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

At a banquet given at Ottawa in honour of Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he hoped the Ambassador's interest in Canada meant that a new leaf had been turned in Canada's relations with the United States.

Canada, he said, was no longer begging for fiscal favours in the Washington market. The Motherland was now the goal of Canadian trade.

Mr. Bryce said the Colonial and Foreign Offices would make every effort with regard to the wishes of Canada in diplomatic affairs.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The *Times* ascribes the little attention, which the conclusion of the Franco-Siamese Treaty has attracted in England, to the wholesome influence of the Anglo-French *entente cordiale*.

It refers to the progress which Siam has made since the definition of the Anglo-French spheres of influence in 1904, and does not doubt that Siam will progress much more in a no distant future.

As regards the extension of the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts the *Times* says that this is a serious concession, which Siam can hardly invoke as a precedent that is necessarily applicable to other Powers interested, such as England.

THE RUSSSIAN BUDGET.

Famine Relief and War.

NECESSITY FOR RAISING A LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Russian Minister of Finance has presented the Budget to the Duma.

He stated that he had contrived to make the ordinary expenditure and revenue balance but that extraordinary expenditure for Famine Relief and War Settlements, amounting to £ 21,000,000 would probably necessitate the raising of a loan.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Mahomedan Rioters Punished.

POLICE OFFICER REMOVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

Three Mahomedans have been convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each in the looting case at Comilla.

Some twenty Mahomedans, it is said, have been arrested in connection with looting the Ghatears bazar and rice boats, and Fuzlur Rahman has been removed from the charge of the Kasba Police Station.

No further reports have been received of oppression or looting.

JUDICIAL CHANGES

In the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

When Mr. Ross-Scott, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh retires about the 5th instant, the following changes will take place in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow.

Mr. Chamier, 1st Additional Judicial Commissioner, will be Judicial Commissioner, *sub pro tem.*

Mr. L. G. Evans, 2nd Additional Commissioner, will be 1st Additional Judicial Commissioner, *sub pro tem.*

Mr. J. Sanders, officiating 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner, will be *sub pro tem* in that appointment.

The vacancy in the appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, caused by the absence on leave of Mr. L. G. Evans, will then be filled by Mr. R. Greeven, Legal Remembrancer to Government, and Mr. B. Lindsay, the District and Sessions Judge, will return from leave to take up the appointment of Legal Remembrancer.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

A Farewell Gathering at the Town Hall.

STUDENTS' SEND-OFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

A large number of Indian and European gentlemen with a few ladies met in the Town Hall last evening, to bid farewell to the Indian students who are being sent abroad by the Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education. Sir Andrew Fraser who was present spoke a few words of advice to the students on the activities of the Association which has undergone steady expansion.

This year no fewer than 88 students are being sent abroad for scientific and technical training. Of these, about half are going to America, 36 to Japan, 13 to England and 2 to France.

The accounts for the year show an income of Rs. 54,877 with expenditure at Rs. 41,622, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 13,255.

PLAGUE IN ALLAHABAD.

University Examinations Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

At a special meeting of the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, it was decided, in consequence of the prevalence of plague in Allahabad, to postpone the forthcoming examinations.

Intermediate, Entrance and School Final Examinations were postponed until the 18th of May and Degree Examinations to the 5th of August.

The LL.B. Examination takes place as previously decided in July.

PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 3.

A European shop assistant in Elphinstone Street has contracted plague.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT DEHRA DUN.

A Tiger Shoot Arranged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, APRIL 3.

The Viceroy and Lady Violet, escorted by Captains Mackenzie and Elgee, A.-D.-Cs., rode out five miles last evening visiting the Viceroys stables. Captain Mackenzie, the Comptroller of the Viceregal Household, with Mr. Elliot, Superintendent of Stables, showed His Excellency over the valuable and extensive property. The party returned to camp at seven o'clock.

His Excellency was very pleased with the pretty buildings and the efficient condition of the stables.

Khubbar of a tigress with her cub killing a buffalo was received from Raewalla where a kill has been arranged for His Excellency whose chaffeur will not be leaving for England till the end of April.

LATER.

The following is the shooting programme. The Viceroy, Lady Violet, Captains Mackenzie and Elgee leave Circuit House after breakfast on Friday in a motor car, accompanied by Major Watson of the 2nd Gurkhas, for Golparow, where the party will be joined by Mr. Hope, Superintendent of the Doon, returning to Dehra the same evening for dinner.

The same party, joined by Miss Salberg, will start on Monday for Raewalla, shooting till Saturday the 13th instant, and then proceed to Hardwar on rafts to witness the fair, returning that evening to Dehra by special train.

Khubbar has been received of several tigers at Golparow, Raewalla and their neighbourhood.

ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

Justice Subramania Iyer's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

The Arbuthnot Insolvency Proceedings were resumed in the High Court to-day before Justice Subramania Iyer who delivered a lengthy Judgment in the Application made by Mr. John Adam, on behalf of Mr. Ernest Cooper, Trustee in the Bankruptcy in England, to make the proceedings in this Court in aid of the Auxiliary to the proceedings in the Bankruptcy in England. After reviewing the respective positions of the Trustee and the Official Assignee, His Lordship said: "the former in my opinion, cannot claim, as of right, the possession or disposal of the assets. In this country the duty of not only administering but of distributing the same is primarily in the hands of the Official Assignee."

His Lordship continued "Approaching the question without reference to the strict rights of these two Officers, I find that they are not agreed as to the part each should take in the interest of the general body of the creditors to be allowed to take part in the administration and distribution of assets, With reference to what should, in cases of plurality, warrant that administration being denied in the principal of administration. It was suggested in the Bill drawn by Sir H. Jenkyns, placed before the Colonial Conference in 1887, that regard must be had to the residence of the majority of creditors; their number; value; situation of property of the bankrupt; place and manner in which carried on; his business and other circumstances of the case. Nor is there high judicial authority wanting to show that the Court, in conditions like the present, should be guided by considerations such as those indicated above. Obvious circumstances in the present case, viewed in the light of the above pronouncements, point almost conclusively against the expediency or propriety of acceding to the Trustees the request in question. Further, as the assets, which were never ample, are believed showing ever-increasing tendency to shrinkage since the suspension of payment of the double commission which would be entailed by transfers of the funds from the Official Assignee to the Trustee, cannot be a matter of unconcern to the creditors. It seems to me that the prayer should be disallowed.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that this does not prevent the Court's action being in aid of the Auxiliary to the English Court so far as may be found necessary, the Trustee being of course under authority of the request made at liberty to move as occasion requires. As, however, I am given to understand that two Officers are in correspondence with a view to concert a plan of action that would enable them to effect the prompt distribution of assets among the creditors, this petition will be allowed to stand over for the present."

Cross-examination of Sir George Arbuthnot by Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer was then proceeded with. He deposed that he had stated to the Official Assignee that none of the partners had brought in any capital. He brought in a small amount himself, not when he joined the firm, but did subsequently put in a small amount. Mr. Macfadyen did not bring in anything—not since he (Sir George) had joined the firm. Neither did Vans Agnew, nor R. J. H. Arbuthnot.

The amount he himself brought was between £3,000 and £4,000 and £5,000. He had the same share in the London House as Macfadyen.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The President's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer, who presided at the Tanjore District Conference, in the course of an excellent speech bringing the proceedings to a close, said it would have been noticed from the speech which His Excellency the Viceroy delivered on the occasion of the Budget Debate, that he had recognised the change passing over the land; and that Government could not be accused of any inadequate appreciation of the situation. If the Viceroy and the Government had recognised that the country was passing through a period of transition, what excuse could they have if they did not realise the fact that there were throbbings of a natural life amongst them? These Conferences were signs of that new pulsation which he regarded as a hopeful sign that they were patient and willing to have pointed out to them deficiencies in their character. It was false dignity, false patriotism, to conceal their faults and resent it when they were exposed. The fact that they did not flinch from exposing their own faults and were willing to be told what they were, was a sign of happy augury. These were features of a reassuring character which indicated the existence of a disposition amongst them to reform and attain a better state of things than what prevailed. In the resolutions they had been passing they had asked Government to do for them this thing and that, and had also imposed on themselves certain things, to do which they had resolved to open more Co-operative Credit Societies, to promote the Swadeshi movement, and to establish a National College. These serious responsibilities which they had thus imposed on themselves showed that they were ready and willing to work themselves, and not to remain content with asking help from Government. They had taken vows to promote the Swadeshi movement and he hoped they would adhere to those vows taken. There should be no insincerity, no hypocrisy about what they had pledged themselves. Short though the existence of this movement had been, it had made phenomenal progress, though it must be confessed that its progress in this Presidency has not been so great and rapid as in other presidencies.

THE PUNJAB CHAMBER.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 3.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce held at Delhi on Tuesday, Mr. James Currie was re-elected Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year and Mr. H. H. White of the Allahabad Bank, Vice-Chairman.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE THAW TRIAL.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The affidavit which it is alleged Mrs. Thaw signed but which she denies, stated that while living with her husband in the Austrian Tyrol, Thaw stripped her and beat her with a cowhide till she fainted and that she was bedridden for three weeks, and that Thaw repeated the attacks in Switzerland and Paris because she refused wrongfully to accuse White.

Physicians declare Thaw will die within eighteen months.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The County Council has ordered a special audit to discover the present position of the city men, subscribing £5,000 towards expenses.

THE "JENA" EXPLOSION.

M. Bos, reporter of the French naval estimates, blames the Ordnance Department for disregarding five years' warnings re decomposition of powder, on the battleship "Jena." He declares that other vessels have not changed their powder for the last thirteen years.

The Minister of Marine alleged that it is due to short circuit and not decomposition and that the ammunition was overhauled in September.

REVOLT OF THE TIBUK TRIBES.

Severe fighting is reported from Borneo, south of Lake Chad. Captain Booth, Political Officer, with two companies of infantry, stormed the Tibuk tribes stronghold, causing 300 casualties. Lieutenants Chaytor and Thompson were wounded. There were 53 casualties. The British troops were padding against poisoned arrows.

THE 'FRISCO FRAUDS.

The *Times* correspondent declares that the 'Frisco Board of Supervisors have confessed that each of them received £8,000 from the United Railroads Company and that Schmitz and Ruef got each £80,000 for substituting 9 overhead trollies for cable lines. The Supervisors said that Grafter's game was up.

MAIL BAG ROBBERY.

A bag containing registered letters worth £80,000 was stolen between New York and Paris. A man with £8,000 was arrested, who confessed that he was connected with the robbery.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS ICE-BOUND.

A schooner, the "Duchess of Bedford" of Mikkelsen's Danish Arctic Expedition is frozen 200 miles from Point Barrow, in Alaska.

SUFFRAGETTES' TROUBLES.

After a big Women's Social and Political Union Demonstration in Westminster, Lady Harburton was admitted to the House of Commons, but was unable to protest to the Premier over the treatment of the Suffrage Bill.

Mrs. Woodlick, a Liverpool Suffragette, got one month's imprisonment in Westminster as an example to the others, besides being fined and warned.

GENERAL BOTHA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Richard Solomon will accompany Botha to England.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The London Chamber has resolved to recommend commercial union with the Empire on the preferential basis, and that a tax on foreign manufactures at present will make the fiscal system obsolete.

HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE.

The Hamburg Dock Strike has rendered 284 vessels idle.

ASSOUAN DAM EXTENSION.

The Assouan dam extension is expected to submerge the temples of Philae, but will increase crop value by £4,000,000 annually.

It is estimated to cost 1½ millions for raising the dam 19½ feet.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATURE.

The salient features of the first Transvaal Meeting were Botha's effacement, Smuts assuming authority, and after the Officials had begun to speak in English, Schalburger's insistence on speaking Dutch.

PARIS MORGUE.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Paris Morgue is in future to be closed to the public.

A HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Lord Llulithgow has met with a third hunting accident within fourteen months, breaking his collarbone while riding with the Cheshire hounds in Warmingham, having failed to clear a fence.

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lasker beat Marshall by 8 games to none.

Seven were drawn games in the World's Chess Championship played in America.

THE NEW HADFIELD PROJECTILE.

Sir Howard Vincent announces that the new projectile turned out in the Hadfield's foundry in Sheffield will pierce any armour which Vicker Maxim has invented.

LEWIS NIXON'S INVENTION.

The system of driving battleships by gas has been invented by Lewis Nixon an American who has patented a petroleum gas engine which will drive a vessel across the Atlantic in four days.

MAHARAJA OF SONBURSI SHOT DEAD.

Police Investigating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

A Bhagalpore telegram, dated yesterday, says that Maharaja Harbalakh Narain Singh of Sonbursi, has been shot dead at a camp ten miles south of Madhepura, by some unknown hand.

The District Magistrate, with the District Superintendent and the Civil Surgeon, have gone to enquire.

The Maharaja leaves no sons but only daughters.

The reporter to the *Statesman* who visited the district where the Maharaja of Sonbursi was murdered, writes that Bhagalpore, during the past four months, has been the scene of several undetected similar crimes. In one instance an eight-year-old boy of a good family was murdered in broad daylight, and two other murders were also undetected.

In another case a Head Constable of the Reserve Police was involved in a mysterious assault affair for which he declined to give any motive. Lawlessness in the district, cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants.

Mr. Eardly Norton has, it is said, been retained on behalf of Mr. Savage, the principle accused in connection with the Naraingani Fire Case.

The Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill was passed by the Local Legislative Council yesterday.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

LYCEUM PROSPECTS.

Polish Dancers.

ROWING PACE AND STYLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The new Managers of the Lyceum, who are officially described as "an influential syndicate known as "Popular Playhouses (Limited)," are anxious that the public should make no mistake as to the class of entertainment to be given when that house is re-opened on the evening of March 30th. In some quarters, it seems, the work Melodrama has been employed in describing the fair to be presented. As a matter of fact Popular Playhouses (Limited) will deal in nothing so commonplace, and the opening piece, "Her Love Against the World," is a "romantic drama," the action of which takes place in a mythical country of the Ruritania type. The dresses and the "atmosphere" of the play will, it is said, remind us of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

The Hero of "Her Love Against the World" is the Earl of Strathmere, a young Englishman, who, for certain good reasons, goes abroad to seek his fortune. He enlists in the Army of the mythical country aforesaid, and by great gallantry wins a commission and other distinctions. Because he is beloved by a lady of high rank, he incurs the vengeful resentment of one Prince Ulric, at whose instigation he is arrested and disgraced. But the maiden of high degree remains faithful and in the end all comes right which, after all, is precisely what the average play-goer bargains for. Mr. Walter Howard's play has already had a great success in the Provinces, and as Messrs. Henry R. Smith and Ernest Carpenter, the Managing Directors of the enterprise, are preparing to do the thing handsomely in the matter of production, the piece should come to the West End with every advantage. Mr. Norman Partridge will play the Earl of Strathmere, Miss Norah Kerin will be the heroine, Mr. Eric Mayne will be the vengeful Ulric, and Miss Valli Valli will play the part of a boy—the younger brother of the Earl.

POLISH DANCERS AT THE PAVILION.

Les Fleurs Polonaises, who are giving a striking exhibition of Polish songs and dances at this house, are an animated company of some eight or nine performers. They hail from Germany, and have not appeared in England before; and in their little entertainment we are supposed to be witnessing a Polish National Peasant Fete. They sing old folk songs, they work upon an unflagging way, which reminds me of all the Russian troupes of singers and dancers that I have seen, while the two principals are remarkably fine dancers. The man, in particular, is amazingly light on his feet, so that it is a genuine pleasure to watch him. The least pleasing feature of the show is to me the costumes. I do not doubt that they are correct, but both in colour and design they seem to suggest that Poles have no eye for harmony or beauty. Crude and garish colours are super-imposed in a most curious fashion. More attractively dressed, the show would probably be a far greater success.

The Seldoms still continue their exceedingly charming and artistic statuary show. I remember saying when I first saw their exhibition that it far surpassed all other exhibitions of a like character, and another visit only makes me inclined to repeat this statement a little more strongly. It is perfectly refined and artistic, and absolutely devoid of anything which could offend the most prudish. A number of new poses are introduced this week. Of these the best are "The Wrestlers," in which one man holds another in the air, feet uppermost, gripping him round the waist; "Spring," a most charming conception, in which the dainty figure of Olga Seldom appears alone. She is holding up sprays of flowers and the simplicity and charm of the effect is a little spoiled and made theatrical rather than classic by introducing coloured electric lights into the spring flowers. Finally, and this is the most ambitious, we have "The Fountain." This shows a nymph standing in the centre of a huge font which is supported by three kneeling figures. You have to look twice before you realise that the crouching supporters are really human beings, perhaps, because they are more in shadow than the central white figure; but the effect is very bold and striking. Miss Seldom is certainly a "born sculptor's model," and it is not surprising to hear that she is in great request with French and German artists. The two bas-reliefs are alto-reliefs which this clever company show lose something through the lightning not being quite right. The heavy black shadows confuse the pictures.

MR. BRANSBY WILLIAMS AT THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Bransby Williams has returned to the Empire this week. He appears in a new entertainment called "Mephisto a la Mode," and his entrance is preceded by a burst of real flames from the prompt side. I could not help feeling that he ought to come on, or up, from the centre of the flames, but he prefers the customary centre entrance. At the outset of his entertainment he is just the mere conventional devil, and then explains why he is there. This is a new and rather unnecessary setting for his clever and popular imitations of well-known actors. That these are coming his obvious from the first, for there stands the familiar little dressing-table with its "make-up" appliances. As a matter of fact the imitations are quite good enough to stand by themselves without any introductory "diabolic" paraphernalia. Shut your eyes and it is hard to believe that it is not Mr. George Alexander speaking, his little peculiarities of speech are so exactly reproduced. As Mr. C. P. Huntley, Mr. Williams is not quite so good. For one thing, the imitation is a little too long, and then it lacks Mr. Huntley's spontaneous humour. I can imagine the original causing roars of laughter by saying almost the same words as Mr. Will ams and almost in the same way, but there would be just that infinitesimal difference which would turn an interested audience into a laughing one. On the night I saw him, Mr. Williams kept his gem to the last, and this is a fine portrait of an old-time showman addressing his patrons.

Another turn at this house that should not be missed is that provided by Miss Marquis and her six trained cobs. These animals are all most engaging and spirited, but I liked best the boxing champion. He appears to have a real sense of humour, and it is difficult to believe that he is not laughing in his sleeve when he gets his man down and, putting one leg over his neck gently holds him there. The new ballet at this house, when it comes, will be found to be based on Roger de Coverley, and will include a representation of old Vauxhall Gardens. It is in the hands of Mr. Wilhelm.

ROWING: VARSITY PRACTICE.

Oxford is a beautiful crew, with the loveliest of Eton styles. There could have been nothing more picturesque than the last half mile before Hammersmith; the swing, the leg power, the articulation of the wrists for the feather, the blades' cutting of the water; everything was beautiful to look on. On this most glorious morning this piece of rowing rejuvenated an old stager's veins.

STYLE'S DECEPTION.

And yet when the stroke had ceased, when the watches were examined, it was found that Oxford was slower than Cambridge. At starting Oxford had tried to chop a scratch eight; its shortness was unsteadying; but passing the Beverley Brook the men found their stroke, and it was exquisitely pulled through to the end.

And what shall be said of Cambridge? We have said that it is a great crew. It has grit, it has stamina, it has execution. Stuart magnetises his men to his own genius. The boat moves splendidly between the strokes, the men are superbly together, their body work has not the polish of the Oxford boat but there is gold in its ruggedness.

There has never been a grander opportunity of comparison than was this of yesterday, when the spins were made within the same hour in the same conditions. A couple of the Cambridge men looked a little distressed at Hammersmith, but this spirit to Hammersmith gives no time for your second win. It is only the prelude to the race. Stamina and grit begin to talk after leaving Hammersmith. Doggedness, watermanship, nerve, and steering begin at this moment, and Cambridge is heard fully endowed with the two last named attributes.

And to return to Alice in Wonderland, this good piece of evidence yesterday is, I said—Cambridge.

We have heard of cricketers being played for their good looks, and when these are their chief market value such cricketers are not uncommonly on the losing side. Now were style the arbiter of this race, fortune's verdict should brook no dictation from execution. Everyone was enamoured of this Oxford piece of rowing.

CAMBRIDGE PACE.

And it is fashionable now to talk of styles. The man in the street talks styles, and his *obiter dicta* about sculling and rowing are very wonderful. But the man in the street does sometimes "Talk from the back of his head."

Your rowing man who lives on the towing-path insists that Cambridge is the better, that ugly watch, that stiffer of poetry, steps in and says that more power is wanted.

Meanwhile we would emphasize the opinion that the way on the boat is the factor that talks; and there cannot be much the matter with a crew that rowed so well to beat Oxford and Harvard last year; and there is a big element (six oars) of the victors against Harvard in this Cambridge boat.

There has been much "padding" in many articles on the boat-race practice on this question of styles. Any why drag in the Belgian stroke? The Belgian crew, with its "staccato" idea, would not have had much chance over the championship course with either Cambridge or Harvard.

There has been some complaining among watermen at Putney that the practice has not caught on this year with the public. The Leander scratch eights are not so plentiful as they were in some other days as auxiliaries in the practice.

FOOTBALL TROUBLES.

There has been much cry and little wool about the formation of a National League.

The wonderful growth of the game in London has reduced the question to concrete form; and we are told that the Football League will circularize its members asking for their views and suggestions.

WHAT ABOUT THE PLAYERS?

But what about the poor player?

Is he not going to be considered? If the League and the Southern League merge into one, it will mean that the professional is at the mercy of the club manager.

He has not much liberty now, but the fusion of the two Leagues must necessarily aggravate the iniquitous system of transfers.

The player will be at the beck and call of a huge trust; he will literally belong to a body of showmen.

Amicable arrangements between clubs can never be objected to if they are for the general good; but an arrangement which can only hit the player and enrich the clubs can have no place in true, pure sport.

The time has now come for the players to form a union to protect their interests.

The footballer supplies the sport, provides palatial ground, and interests the people.

He can only receive £4 a week, no matter what his abilities are; he is a member of a profession that knows not free trade; he is bought and sold by his masters like cattle.

Why do not the Football Association put their house in order at once? Let them sink petty jealousies, and cease their foolish bickerings, and look after the players, and purge the sport of flagrant abuses.

R. C.

THE CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Trial for Abetment of Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 3.

So sensational a trial as that of a Mahratta Chief on a charge of abetment of murder has naturally set the whole of Satara in a state of excitement. The Collector's Court, where the trial is being held, was ablaze to-day with chobdarsin scarlet and with police guards, while crowds assembled outside in the futile hope of endeavouring to gain admission into an already packed Court-house.

The whole of the legal profession of Satara, reinforced by Counsel from Bombay and Poona was in Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Logan and Mr. Kincaid, I. C. S., entered at 11 o'clock under a salute from the police guard.

The Chief of Aundh, a typical Mahratta Chief, aged about 30, took his seat previously, a little to the left of Mr. Logan. He looked undisturbed though it was clear that there was a vein of deep concern which ran through his composure.

When Mr. Logan and Mr. Kincaid took their seats it was then known that Mr. G. S. Rao, Pleader, had been specially appointed by the Bombay Government to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, instructed by Mr. Kale, Pleader, and Public Prosecutor of Satara. Mr. Branson, Barrister, with the Hon'ble Mr. Dasi Abajee Khare, Mr. P. B. Khare, Pleader, and Mr. Karandiker appeared for the defence. Mr. Bakle, Pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Chief's mother and wife.

The precise charge against the Chief is embodied in a letter addressed to him by the Bombay Government, and runs as follows:—"The allegation is that on and after the 9th of February 1906 you instigated Piraya Maog of Chinchgi to collect men, and with their aid to commit a dacoity on the Kharbari's house; and to murder him."

Mr. Logan opened the proceedings by saying that the Commission could not understand the position of the Counsel appearing on behalf of the accused's relations and that he would not be permitted to examine witnesses or address the Court.

Mr. Branson next asked that the Commission might sit in the Sessions Court in the City on the ground that the Collector's Court was still cramped and further applied that the sittings begin at 12 o'clock instead of 11.

Mr. Logan replied that he had not heard of anybody being inconvenienced in the present Court for want of accommodation nor by the time of the Commission arranged to sit, but he would see whether the Sessions Court would be available. And with regard to time, he decided that the Commission would sit from 11 to 4 o'clock continuously. He then added, with regard to the resolution issued by the Governor in this case—"I have to inform the Chief of Aundh that the Governor had appointed myself, Mr. Kincaid and the Chief of Bhor to form the Commission, but I received a telegram from the Government last night to the effect that the Chief of Bhor had desired to withdraw from the Commission, and the Commission will, therefore, consist of myself and Mr. Kincaid.

Mr. Rao applied for an adjournment, stating that he was engaged by Government on Sunday last and he had no time to go through the evidence recorded by the Political Agent in the case. As the Government had appointed him to prosecute, he would have to do justice with the case which may happen to be a most important one.

Mr. Branson said that he had no objection to the adjournment.

Mr. Logan said that he would grant the adjournment till to-morrow provided that no further adjournments were asked for.

Immediately after the Court rose the Chief of Aundh addressed telegrams to the Government and the Members of Council protesting against the reduction of the Commission from three to two members, and applied for the appointment of a Ruling Chief as third Member in the place of the Chief of Bhor.

The sensational development in the proceedings is that Balku Ingle, the Private Khasbari of the Chief of Aundh, has been for a long time wanted by the police in this case, but has only been just arrested in Satara City.

The case has been adjourned for to-morrow.

ACCIDENT TO HUGHLI MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The District Magistrate of Hooghly was returning from Bandel on the 1st instant when his horse shied and he lost control over it. He jumped out of the trap and fell heavily injuring his head and was carried home insensible. He has been severely hurt and is in a serious condition in hospital.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, who went to Cuttack and during the Easter Holidays returned to Madras to-day.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The Viceroy has raised very much the expectations of political India by foreshadowing a measure "fraught with great possibilities." His words of sympathy with the new and just aspirations, as he called them, which are springing up amongst the people of India, have a genuine ring about them; and taking a note of the rapid change which is passing over the land, he deliberately affirmed that nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government should fail to recognize it. He was emphatic in his assurance that the contemplated move in advance had emanated entirely from the Government of India, and that the report now on its way to the Secretary of State had not been prepared simply in obedience to a hint or two from headquarters. Lord Minto could not have gone further in the speech with which he wound up the Budget debate in the Legislative Council, and his earnest and deliberate utterances lead the public to expect a substantial measure of reform, which, I suppose, will be hailed with gratification by all, save the small minority of Indians who will be content with nothing short of complete autonomy and self-government. When Mr. Morley was installed in office, these men imagined that he would sweep away at once the existing form of government, and transform it into a new shape, as by a wizard's wand; and when they saw that he had not justified himself in their eyes by such a feat of legerdemain, they commenced abusing him, and said he had one conscience for England and another for India. If people so extremely irrational are not satisfied with any concessions that may be made by Government, their opinion being absolutely worthless, will, no doubt, be left unheeded. It is believed that the scheme submitted to the Home Government embodies a proposal for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. They may be made more representative with a fair addition of the popular element. But whatever the change which may be made in these Councils, we may be sure that the Government majority will remain intact. This is an absolute necessity of Government unless, indeed, the British power contemplates its own effacement or retirement from the scene at no very distant date. Enlargement of the Councils, appointment of one or two natives as members of the India Council, and a wider employment of natives in the higher branches of the public service, ought to satisfy all reasonable aspirations. The artificial barriers which divide Europeans from natives in certain branches of the service, such as the customs, the police and the railway, should be removed, and an equality based upon the principle of merit and fitness should be substituted for it.

THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

Is there political unrest or discontent in India? The Maharaja of Darbhanga says that there is, and his testimony cannot be lightly dismissed. He pleaded for a wider scope for the aspirations which have been created by more than a century of the beneficent British rule. He asserted that the present discontent was an expression of the conviction that the opportunities open to the people are not proportionate to their present capabilities. The Nawab of Dacca, used to the whirl and stir, the strife and agitation of Eastern Bengal, says there is no real trouble or unrest in India. The cry of unrest he ridiculed as a pure fiction, and he appealed to the Viceroy not to be led by "the spurious agitation of a bastard public opinion to put the axe to the root of a tree which had rendered shelter and protection to countless numbers of illiterate people." The Nawab appears to be drawn towards the ignorant and the illiterate. As opposed to them the educated class is but a straw in the balance. Their aspirations are, in his opinion, harmful to the country, and they must be put back and suppressed. The Nawab after this fulmination must have felt very uncomfortable, when the Viceroy himself admitted the existence of unrest and recognised the justice of reasonable concessions to the people.

THE ALIGARH INSTITUTE.

There seems to be more trouble in Aligarh than is apparent on the surface. The refractory students are reported to have laid down their arms, and harmony has been restored. But there is a general belief that the particular incident which threatened a mutiny at the College is symptomatic of a deeper discontent with respect to its general administration. It is whispered that the resignation of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk of the Honorary Secretaryship of the institution, refusing absolutely to continue in this office after a given period, cannot be due altogether to the infirmities of age. There is a very strong feeling in some quarters that the venerable body of trustees of the Aligarh Institute do not constitute a fair and adequate representation of the culture and enlightenment of the Mahomedan community, that they are very indifferent and apathetic in the performance of their duty as the governing body of the Institute, that they shrink from a proper exercise of their authority when the European staff has to be dealt with, fearing lest they might offend the Government. I cannot say whether all these charges can be substantiated; nor has the public had an opportunity of knowing what the Trustees may have to say in their own defence. We may believe that the general educational standard of the Trustees, most of whom were appointed years ago, is not very high. But a University degree is not all in all; nor is it indispensable to the satisfactory discharge of the duties appertaining to this office. Judging from the remarkable results achieved by Sir Syed Ahmed's College, which has turned out many men of high character and attainments, we might well suppose that its affairs cannot have been conducted so very badly, after all. A change, in keeping with the advance which has taken place in Moslem opinion and enlightenment, is, nevertheless, desirable in the personnel and constitution of the governing body. It is time that the elective principle, embracing a wide field of selection, should be introduced. As at present constituted, the Trustees are a close corporation, who have secured to themselves the power of filling up all vacancies, as they arise in their body. This arrangement, as perpetuating an anti-quated system, has not worked satisfactorily, and in some quarters it has given rise to so much discontent that a proposal has been made to sweep away the Trustees by a resort to something like Pride's Purge. Whether the constitution under which the Trustees hold their office admits of such a heroic measure, I cannot say; and I doubt very much whether the Trustees have so far abused their trust as to render it necessary as the only means of saving the institution. In the midst of the heated discussion which has taken place, one or two facts stand out pretty clear. It would appear that a large majority of the trustees are not so solicitous about the performance of their duty as they are eager for the honour of dining with personages like the Prince of Wales and the Amir. It is surely not creditable to them that some of their meetings should have to be postponed for want of a quorum of seven out of a total of seventy members. Besides the introduction of the elective principle, a provision limiting the period of membership to five or seven years might set as an effective antidote to indifference. As the retiring members should be eligible for re-election, their activity will be stimulated by the fear of being thrown out by their constituencies, if they did not fulfil expectations. An alternative proposal which, to my mind, is more commendable is the retirement of a certain proportion of members at the end of a prescribed term, so that while there may not be a wholesale change or disturbance in the administration there will be a periodical infusion of new blood and fresh energy in a body which is condemned by some of its critics as obsolete and antiquated.

SAINTS AND SINNERS.

There can be but one law for saints and sinners alike. The Jains, however, ask for a preferential treatment for their Sadhoos who, as their spiritual guides and preceptors, are held by them in deep veneration. They complain that at the Kathiawar Frontier

and the high honour and esteem in which they are held by the whole Jain community." It would be a sin on the part of these holy fathers, who have taken the vow of poverty, to possess any coin or metal. "But if unfortunately, as it seldom happens, they chance to have about them some new or unused pieces of cloth, or some such dutiable things, there is no end to their trouble." The Sadhoos having no money to pay the duty, the Jains would be only too willing to pay it for them, were it not a sin on their part also to discharge the obligation. They pray the Collector of Customs, on these grounds, to absolve the Sadhoos from payment of duty, and for the same reasons they ask the Railway authorities to allow them to pass over bridges without paying the toll levied from all wayfarers. I wonder what business these priests, who have foresworn the world, can have to carry such articles, ministering to the vanity of the world, as new pieces of cloth; and I am afraid that if the ground on which exemption is claimed for them were admitted, other communities will be encouraged to discover appropriate text in their own scriptures for a similar indulgence. There are, moreover, saints and saints, even as there were in the Puritan age; and if the law were partial to the Sadhoos, rogues, in the humble guise of saints, will find it easy to smuggle dutiable goods across the frontier. A religion which declares it a sin to pay lawful taxes may be very accommodating for its professors, but it will not exactly suit the requirements of a secular Government.

DION.

THE CHURCHES AND MODERN THOUGHT.

We have read Mr. Philip Vivian's new popular edition, published by Walts and Co., (price three shillings and six pence net) of "The Churches and Modern Thought," with deep interest. In a singularly exhaustive way he puts forward almost every possible argument against Christianity and its attendant Churches, formularies, and doctrines. His enquiry into the grounds of unbelief at any rate is conducted with perfect lucidity and candour, and if it is true that "men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely" Mr. Vivian's effort should be a solid and useful contribution to our libraries of rationalistic literature. We therefore welcome "The Churches and Modern Thought" on account of certain merits of its own. But its chief value seems to us to lie in the fact that it is the picture of a road which a representative intellectual and cultured layman has himself trodden. We cannot discern the signs of fatigue which we imagine the writer may have suffered, but, however he became what he is—an absolutely candid sceptic and would-be reformer on rationalistic lines—he draws no veil over his nakedness. He is mercilessly frank, and although it is impossible for the average Englishman to follow him to the end of his conclusions, what he says claims the respect of thinking people and demands the prayerful attention of all Christian teachers. We do not think that such books should be received with temerity and trembling, but read boldly and honestly.

Christianity is strengthened by being attacked, and the real Christian truth-seeker must instinctively believe that the truth will prevail. Moreover the Christ has told us: "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." We do not think the author is particularly happy in his selection of his representative for the bulk of the male element. He tells us the average subaltern is as good a sample as any other. "Speak to him about religion and he is unutterably bored. A certain amount of Church-going forms part of his ordinary round of duties. This is the sum-total of his religious experiences." We do not think this is quite just or true.

The author displays a somewhat definite hostility to the Church. We hope we do not attribute to him unjustly a little of the *odium theologicum*. Yet his pen slips along somewhat heedlessly when he says the Churches have been lulled into a false security, that they have always hindered advancement of thought, that it is extremely doubtful whether any scientists or philosophers really hold the doctrine of a personal God. Again the author seems to us to approach almost every question by the avenue of the *Mind*. He has no room in his religion for anything but Reason. He is a whole-hearted rationalist. And this being the case many of his conclusions are foregone. He dwells also upon the different pronouncements of the Churches concerning dogma and history, concerning the comparative study of ancient beliefs and of the Higher Criticism, and seems to infer from this that the dicta of Theology are so diverse that they are of little value in as much as laymen know not what to believe. Yet we notice he does not as logically pronounce the bugle of Science to be of an equally uncertain sound; nor does he on that account forego to plunge headlong into the battle with Christianity. He declares that, in spite of Sir Oliver Lodge and Lord Kelvin and the others, there is no real truce and no possible reconciliation between Science and Religion. Whether this be so or not probably time will show. The truth of Christianity can never and will never be established by Reason. It never laid claim to appeal to men by virtue of its reasonableness. It appealed to quite different and other faculties than the mere intelligence. It will never stand or fall by virtue of the advocacy of apologists. It will stand or fall in the person of of its founder. It is purely personal and sublimely simple. It is built absolutely and solely upon the Historic Fact of the Resurrection. What St. Paul felt in his day Christian believers feel now. "If Christ be not raised up then is our preaching vain and we are of all men the most miserable."

The Christian Life is but another name for the Resurrection Life. We cannot enter here into the polemics of religion but we have read many works of the type of Professor Milligen's book on the Resurrection and Rev. A. Latham's "Risen Master" which more than satisfy us on this subject. Once more we cannot quite agree to the description of the situation as *new*. There is little new in the situation even as there is little essentially new in Mr. Vivian's book. At base and in essence the situation is the same as it has ever been. True terms of expression and modes of thought change with their temporal environment but in the main they may be summed up by the word "unbelief. As we said above the book is exhaustive and perhaps we should substitute for "new" the term "up-to-date." The book is up-to-date. But in one point we concur with the author about the novelty of the situation. In the time of the Psalmist it was the "withered thing" who said in his heart there is no God. It used to be supposed by many, right up to latter years, that the unbeliever must be a bad man. This is not so to-day. As our author says: "The clergy, as a whole, are more tolerent now than many of the pious laity. Is it not because they are beginning to apprehend the perplexities of Faith and to learn that agnostics as a body can be and are good men? Yes, we know many good men who, though they are "perplexed in doubt," yet are "pure in deeds."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 4.

204 COMPETITIONS.

The wheel cup and the Hamilton Shield. Inter company competitions notified in order No 205 dated 18th March 1907 have been cancelled.

225 COMPETITION.

The B R F Competition will be held at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on 20th inst. at 5 p m.

Entries to be in office by morning of the 19th inst.

STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 2 Co.

No 1079 Gunner F G Mears.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

Tar means resorted to by Mr. Alfred Chatterton in Madras for tapping springs at considerable depth should, says the *Indian Daily News*, be followed throughout the country. A small bore hole is driven down till water is struck, then a dynamite cartridge is exploded, shattering the water holding strata and producing a continuous flow either for irrigation or potable purposes. While according all due credit to Mr. Chatterton, it may be mentioned that these tubes were introduced into Queensland, Australia, fifteen years ago on very unpromising land, but with marked success, as thousands of acres of barren scrub have been turned into rich grazing grounds. As we are now entering on the season when district reports usually contain the stereotyped paragraphs—fodder and water scarce—this simple, necessary apparatus should be at hand in all stations and sub-divisions of our more arid divisions.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whatever may be the points at issue, I cannot but feel, and, undoubtedly, very many Roman Catholics share the same feeling, that of late some of this community have overreached themselves by their undue interference in Ecclesiastical matters, considering that not even the Protestant Government of this country has ever so much as hinted to the Roman Catholics by appealing to their feelings as to the desirability of having English Prelates and Archbishops. What better proof is needed than the equanimity with which Government has always been pleased to regard the Roman Catholic Church in this country under the "foreign" clergy and Episcopates? Where and what, if any, are the beneficial effects and the advantages that would result and be derived from the Roman Catholic Sees in India being filled by English Bishops and Archbishops? All the reasons embodied and the grounds maintained in the Petition (or "mere suggestion," as some have perferred to call it) that was drawn up to be submitted to the Supreme Pontiff are ephemeral and far-fetched, and I fail to see how the petitioners who appear to hold such decided opinions on the subject can reconcile themselves to the fact that although they profess to be prepared to accept "in all humility" any decision which may be arrived at in Rome, they have unmistakably created an unbecoming controversy which in itself savours of animosity and maintains a hostile attitude to the "foreign" clergy in India. The stupendous audacity which appears to have prompted this agitation (for it can hardly be admitted to be anything else) will undoubtedly receive its well-merited reward! The step taken of rushing into print was originally undertaken under cover of mere initials and nom-de-plumes appended to to the epistles that have been published, but of late, these futile and far-from-edifying contentions have appeared above the names of the gushing and emboldened contributors. This, in my opinion, and in the opinion of not a few, has been but a feeble endeavour on the part of the very few who may have signed the petition in question in whole faith, to raise a point of objection where none exists, merely to direct public attention to themselves and pose as an aggrieved body of well-meaning and ardent members of the Roman Catholic Church! The Roman Catholics in this City need not go very far for evidence to see for themselves that the state of things is far from that represented in the petition drawn up, for, in our very midst we have ample proof of the immense and increasing popularity of the "foreign" clergy among people of every class and creed. Of course we have to deal with those who will close their eyes to this fact to merely suit themselves and in support of the theories expounded by them, but none of these can admit the contrary in their heart of hearts, nor will succeed in their efforts to enlist the sympathies of the majority of the Roman Catholics in this Presidency. They can rave as long as they care to over their so-called grievances and prolong this most objectionable controversy on matters left not to them but to the Church of Rome to decide, seeing that it is both unbecoming and unwarranted to rush into print in order to descant on topics of Ecclesiastical administration. It is deplorable to see that in the minds of our heathen brethren the Christians should set so bad an example, as at no time have the former ever aired their grievances relating to matters ecclesiastic in a public way as is now done by means of the Press! This demonstrates that they have so far borne themselves with humble submission to their spiritual advisors and it is a crying shame that the voices of Roman Catholics have been raised in clamouring for a privilege which is not theirs but belongs to the Church—the right of dictating whether the Archbishop-elect of Bombay is to be an Englishman or not. It is most significant to note that the *Catholic Examiner* is mute on this agitation which it no doubt treats with the utmost contempt. To the well-balanced and sober mind this agitation is tantamount to a refractionary spirit in spite of the vague assurances made in the petition in question to accept the Supreme Pontiff's decison with humility and submission! Admitting that where the "foreign" clergy have done well, English clergymen would have done better, this is no factor to necessitate the nomination of an English Archbishop in the midst of an almost-entirely-foreign Mission which has carried on its work in this great City so nobly and unflinchingly during so many years, acquitting itself with the utmost credit in the various departments of Education and Science. Their educational institutions in this City and elsewhere are justly ranked among those of the highest order, and are recognised as such by even the Protestant Government of the country and by the masses as well as the classes of India. If with this fame and reputation our "foreign" clergy in India have, after years of progressive and undaunted energy and devotion, won to themselves the appreciation of the public, has their far-spreading and genial influence not sufficiently and justly merited the reward of their zealous and self-imposed task? Seen in this, the only just aspect, it must be admitted by one and all, after all things considered, that it can hardly be fair to the indefatigable and earnest "foreign" clergy in our minds to be supplanted through the outcry of a few for an English Archbishop when there are so many admirably suited men among them who can ably fill the vacancy in the See of Bombay caused by the death of His Grace the late and venerable Archbishop Dalhoff. It goes without saying that this letter will invite many rejoinders and provoke much conflicting opinion on the issues of the present agitation. Of course, some will hint that, while condemning their action in resorting to the public Press, I have adopted the same course myself, but this I have now been compelled to do in order to rate their views at what they are worth!—Yours, &c.,

J. M. PHILLIPS.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We English, Scotch, and Irish Catholics have two bonds in common with our Indian Catholic fellow-subjects; spiritual allegiance to the Pope, and political allegiance to our King-Emperor, and it behoves us to live with one another as brethren in Christ and fellow-subjects. The petition to the "Holy Father" is admirably drawn up, and has no objectionable features in it. The discussion in your journal has been carried on with moderation till Mr. A. Warren-Jones and a "Catholic Officer" came into the field and provoked angry feelings, which is to be regretted. I am glad "Philo Jesuit" removes any misunderstanding, and I hope this will throw oil on the "troubled waters." When the petition was seen by all, I was very pleased to find that the wish generally felt had been anticipated and given expression to, and I gladly signed it and so have several of my countrymen. I am sure if the petition had gone round, many more would have signed it. We saw no harm in the request, and we therefore see no harm in the petition. We have acted up to our convictions, but if Mr. Warren-Jones and his friends *honestly* object to an Englishman being made Arabbishop of Bombay, they have the right of laying their case before the "Holy Father." But above all let us not quarrel amongst ourselves.—Yours &c.,

J. H. N. McDONNELL.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1907.

VOTING-PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the decision has been given by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomjee Patel, that it is not obligatory on a voter, giving his votes at the Justices' Meeting, to use the official voting paper only, it may be open to us to say what we think of the point. The provision of the law concerned in settling this point of dispute is Section 29 (*b*) of the Municipal Act of 1888, which says "Every person entitled to vote may vote by signing and personally delivering, at the meeting held in accordance with the notice given under clause (*a*), to the chairman of the meeting, a voting-paper containing the name in full of the candidate or each of the candidates for whom he votes." "Signing and personally delivering a voting paper" are the words on which one's attention must concentrate. The first question that arises is whether there is any distinction meant between any ordinary paper and "a *voting*-paper." If the Legislature meant any ordinary paper it must certainly have used the simple word "paper." Since everything necessary to be included in the paper meant to be signed and delivered is mentioned in the section quoted, Legislature should surely have not so unnecessarily used the word "*voting*-paper." Then, again, looking to the words "signing a voting-paper," we see that what is meant is that the paper which is to be signed must be a "voting-paper" before it is signed—a "voting-paper" as distinguished from an ordinary paper "containing the name in full of the candidate for whom he votes." Surely a paper containing names of persons could not distinctively be called a "voting-paper" unless there be in it some qualifying element or distinguishing adjunct. The paper on which the signature of a voter is to be fixed must already be a "voting-paper." Then, again, a necessary explanation as yet remains to be given as to why the Legislature used the word "*voting*-paper," when the simple word "paper" might have sufficed, if it meant that it should be only an ordinary paper and not a "voting-paper," that is to say, an official voting-paper or a certain or particular kind of "voting-paper." Besides, the Legislature has taken care to put a hyphen between the two words and has made them into a single compound word. Webster's Dictionary gives a distinctive meaning, viz., "Voting paper, a form of ballot containing the names of more candidates than there are offices to be filled, the voter making a mark against the preferred names." Chamber's Dictionary also gives the compound word as having a particular significance, viz., "Voting-paper, a balloting paper, used in the election of members to Parliament. The conclusion is that the word "voting-paper" has not, as used in the Act, an ordinary meaning of an ordinary paper, but signifies a particular sort of paper for the purposes of election.—Yours, &c.

SHAPOORJEE SOHABJEE MISTREE

CARPET-WEAVING.

Lecture by Mr. S. J. Tellery.

At Ajmer, the other day, Mr. S. J. Tellery delivered the following lecture on Carpet-weaving. Major Pritchard, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, presiding:—

Major Pritchard, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The occasion for which Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal Dhudha, the founder and first Managing Director, and myself, the other Managing Director of this Company, have asked you the honor of your presence is, for the openning of this carpet factory. Before asking Major Pritchard, the Commissioner, to declare this open, I think the occasion a suitable one to say a few words about the pile carpet industry, its origin past, present and future. The origin of woollen pile carpets was Persia where it seems to have been, if not invented, but in general use by Beduin tribes. Taking, however, in consideration the material of which carpets are made such as sheep's wool, goat and camel hair, products of their own flock, as well as the use they had for it there seems to be every reason to believe that these Persian Beduins had not only been the users but also the inventors of it. A woollen pile carpet served and was to them almost their entire furniture they had use for. Such served to them as an easy transportable-bedding, floor cover, to make moist ground where tents were pitched immediately inhabitable. They also served as coach covers, bags made of the same material served to carry their goods and chatels when moving, when not on the move they served to hold clothes, and other articles of use, and when filled with dry grass as couch cushions, bed pillows, and matresses. Originally they made the pile carpets in the natural colours of the wool and hair of their flocks, of sheep, goats and camels. Carpets of designs and colours had been due to later developements followed for centuries after this material was adopted by the settled inhabitants. Just as they served to Beduins as a manifold household use, they were adopted by the settled population as a comfort and decoration. Asiatics had no use for furniture, such as Western nation have in use. The pile carpets equally served the settled Persians for furnishing purposes such as a floor, wall, couch and bed covers, cushions, pillows, and door curtains. It seems to be more than evident that the decorative designs and artistic colourings were introduced, and developed by the Persian settled population and were most probable designed by artists. It is hardly likely that these could have been the colourings and designs of a wandering population. Even carpets made now in Persia are never as far as designs and colours are concerned the tests of the weavers, I speak from personal experience on this subject as I travelled in Persia I found the village and Beduin weavers in Persia make some charming designs and colours, but they did not understand the beauty of their wares. They simply copied and reproduced designs which were made for centuries in their family. In Persia every family make one design only and they seldom alter such either in shades or designs. And the alterations they make from time to time are always suggestions given by the buyers, who again receive such from artists.

From Persia the industry spread all over Asia, Africa and part of Europe. In some of the countries such as Bukhara, Baluchistan, Afghanistan and the Caucasus they maintained its quality but in texture only, as far as delicacy and harmony in design and colourings are concerned Persia maintained the supremacy all along.

This industry had been introduced to India under the Mahomedan reigns where carpets had been made at almost all Capitals and Courts. Judging from the designs employed in carpets made in India there can be no doubt that the original weavers were imported from Persia, who it appears strictly copied from original Persians, as all designs that were made in India are not only Persians in designs, but were also known by the weavers under their original Persian names. With the Mahomedan reign this industry gradually almost died out entirely, and where it still was carried on on a small scale they had not only greatly deteriorated in design and colourings, but they were made in such a low quality that they did no more deserve the name of pile carpets.

The Government of India these last fifty years tried to revive this industry and not without some success which success can, however, be only applied in so far that it had caused the partial revival of the industry. This cannot be said as to the quality and delicacy in harmony in colours. The means selected by the Government of India to revive this industry in the prisons might not have been generally approved by private enterprise, but it appears to have been the only possible one to obtain the object in view by Government, since private enterprise at that time could not be found to take it up. The result obtained by the prisons was only a partial success, but these might have been anticipated as prisoners are hardly a suitable material for the revival of an art industry, and it could hardly be expected that the Superintendents of Prisons who were entrusted with the supervision of works should possess all the qualifications required to manufacture successful carpets. Some had such qualifications but others although excellent Medical Officers and Administrators of Prisons had neither an eye to colors, beauty of design, or any knowledge of the technicalities of the manufacture of carpets. This and frequent transfers of Superintendents is greatly due to the results obtained in prisons having been only partially a success. Notwithstanding, however, these drawbacks to the prison manufacture it is solely due to these prisons that this industry had been revived in India, without them it would still be dormant.

Private enterprise gradually took it up. At Srinagar in Kashmir, Amritsar, Lahore, Delhi and Batala, in the Punjab, Nellore in the Madras Presidency, Ahmedabad and Surat in the Bombay Presidency, Agra in the United Provinces, and Jeypore in Rajputana, who all took as their first teachers released prisoners. In Mirzapore and district also at Warangal in the Nizam's State the industry was still at the time carried on by weavers as a household industry, but left to themselves without support from either courts or private enterprise. The quality of carpets still made at the time at these places were of a very low quality and bad colourings. The Warangal industry had not much improved since, but at Mirzapore and district some improvements had been made since private enterprise had taken it up who supply the village weavers with designs, coloured wool and also finance them.

It can hardly be said that the industry made much progress in India in as far as quality is concerned this always remained and still is below those of antique or even modern Persian or Bukhara carpets. There are certain technicalities in the treatment of wool in dyeing and weaving that had not yet been mastered by the Indian dyers and weavers. The reasons of not having attained a higher standard in quality is, however, only partly due to these technicalities but mostly to the indifference of ignorance, and the desire to make large profits by the Indian manufacturers.

On the other part in designing India has not only kept steps but left Persians behind. An ingenious improvement had been made by Indian designers which greatly diminished costs and facilitated to keep design on record. These improvements is not a late invention but had been a long known system by the Kashmir shawl weavers by which system the pattern and design has only once to be designed from which it is written out and copied in as many examplares as desired. The orignal design when once it is so written if lost or destroyed the colouring and shading always remain in the written records. It would require much more time than can be devoted at these occasions to describe this indigenious system of designing and it would be just as difficult to understand it for the uninitiated by more describing it as if one would attempt to describe and expect to be understood notes of music to one not acquainted with it. The system has similarity to notes in music in so far that, like the player of music from notes has no knowledge of the complete piece until tune after tune follows which he produces from the written notes, similarly the carpet weaver has no knowledge of the pattern design and colouring of the carpet he is going to weave until he adds knot after knot noted in the written description of design. You will not see this system at present in this factory, as we have to train and teach the system first to our apprentices, the system you can see at present here is working from a coloured design and being read out to weavers.

The exports of carpets from India is already an important one, over 20,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of it, this could, however, be greatly extended. This industry is one of the few which could not be mastered by machinery as yet although carpets are made by machinery but those are as different to a hand-made one as a print is to a hand painting. With the increase of wealth and artistic education the demand for artistic wares is also increasing. Pile carpets are equally more and more in demand from year to year. Although a pile carpet does not serve all the purpose with European and Americans as it originally did with the Persians still the hand-made Pile Carpets have become an inevitable article of furnishing in every fashionable lodging. This is not, however, a frick or fashion which it might be feared to get out of fashion, nothing equals a hand-made pile carpet for the purpose of floor covering. Besides fashions in furnishing the present generation has also an artistic training, and it is therefore most essential for manufacturers of carpets to be in touch with the buyers of the world who will not buy any carpets that one chooses to make but they must get carpets that suits the rest of artistic furnishing. I tis, therefore, desirable that the manufacture of carpets is taken up by persons with knowledge of art or by capitalists who can procure artists by paying for and who also have sufficient funds to carry it on in a business-like manner. One of the chief reasons why this industry had not developed to greater dimensions in India is, that this had been mostly taken up by persons with insufficient capital and without any knowledge of its technic and until this will not be taken up by persons or Companies with sufficient capital it has not only no chance to be successfully developed into a large industry but is bound to die out as it already shows these last few years. There is hardly any other country which has all the material to hand; such as we possess in India to make this industry not only a large, but also financially a successful one. This is an industry where no fear need be entertained of overproduction or growing out of fashion. Overproduction is not to be feared as the process is a very slow one and the demand is a rapidly increasing one since, it is the only process by which constant different designs can be made at a moderate cost within means of everyone, which enables to furnish in a manner to individual test and does not oblige the artistically trained to furnish conventionally. Machinery cannot compete with this in this direction.

The system as this industry has been carried on in India since its revival is not only untenable for a length of time but can never develop the same to importance as it is unable to compete with Persia where this industry is carried on as a house industry by the village population where the village weavers seem to have preserved its excellence in qua lity and even to certain degree the old and good designs and delicacy in colours which they did partly by inherited instinct and partly by assistance of their Government and private enterprise. These conditions do, however, not exist in India and therefore to my opinion this it would be necessary to create here artificially and this can only be done by private enterprise with sufficient capital taking it up who have the means to find persons with the required qualifications to conduct the works.

To manufacture a good carpet in a factory even at the low labour rate of India comes to be more expensive than the world's markets are ready to pay for. The factories in India for these reasons generally carry on the works by child labour. And when the boys grow up to an age when they have to maintain themselves and family and when they have attained sufficient knowledge in the works they are for economical reasons discharged and replaced newly by child labor. This is not only to great disadvantage to the labourers who learn a trade for years of which they can make no use of, but it is of still greater disadvantage to the carpet industry itself, as the works are carried on with half-trained apprentices instead of expert artists. This is one of the reasons that the quality of carpets in India had not attained the high standard required to compete with carpets made in Persia, Bukhara and Asia Minor, where this industry is still carried on as a house industry but supported and guided by private capital and enterprise. To develop this industry successfully in India it will be necessary to develop it into a house industry guided and financed by capitalists who are in constant touch with the world's markets.

If private enterprise will select districts in India to erect carpet factories where famine is frequent it would not only create an industry, but invaluable good to the people of such districts, as means would be provided by which the peasants can have a trade which will not make them entirely dependent on agriculture only.

It is with this view that the Ajmer Import and Export Company of which Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal Dhudha and myself, the Managing Directors of the Company, have decided upon to erect this factory. With me I admit it is my ambition to develop an art industry combined with expectations to make such a financial success as well, but Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal Dhudha I am glad to state it is with him much the philanthropic side of the undertaking that had induced him to erect this factory. Rajputana, which for several years had been subject to scarcities and famine, seems to be a most desirable place to introduce industries that will make its population less dependent on agriculture only. It is also otherwise well suited to such an industry as carpets, since all the material for making such a success is at hand. The people of Rajputana are intelligent and willing to work. It is a wool producing country and almost every village woman is expert in spinning. It requires therefore only practical guidance and financial support to the people to create for them rapidly an age earning industry in which men, women and children can earn a living at their homes.

The object of the Company is to utilise Ajmer only as a centre whereas you have occasion to see the works had now been started with 36 looms only which will engage direct and indirectly in weaving, dyeing and spinning 300 to 400 persons, but the numbers of looms will immediately be continued to be increased as we train local labour which has already begun. As you can see we have already trained about 60 boys, although it is only two months since the weaving had begun in the factory. It is expected that within two years we shall have three hundred looms in full swing which will engage direct and indirectly from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. This factory is intended by the Company to serve as a centre and training establishment. As soon as the apprentice boy and girl weavers shall be of an age they will be encouraged and entrusted to work at home. It is intended by the Company to assist them to work in their homes by erecting for them at their homes in the city or villages looms at the Company's cost and expense, supply them from this centre with working designs and the ready dyed wool and finance them to enable them to carry on works at home. This will in a short number of years make Ajmer a district not only a great centre of an art industry but also give good wage earnings to a great number of families where husband, wife and children shall be able to find work and earn an income which shall make them less dependent on agriculture only.

For reasons that this undertaking is not merely one which has been established with the view for gain, but as it is also one which is of public interest it was considered by the Company that it shall be given a public opening, and it is with this view that the Directors had asked Major Pritchard, the Commissioner, to open the works and asked you to honour us with your presence at the occasion. In the name of Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal Dhudha, the Directors, and myself, I thank you for having honoured us with your presence, and I shall now ask Major Pritchard, the Commissioner, the favour of declaring this work as open. Concluding with the assurance that the Company shall do all in their power to attain such a high standard of the carpets as shall make them a worthy competition to antique Persians, and that it shall be the important factor and part relief of the frequent occurring scarcity and famine for Rajputana. I now invite you kindly to inspect the works and satisfy yourself of the efficiency of the works. My staff and myself shall with pleasure guide you round and explain the process of making carpets.

The Chairman at the conclusion of the lecture, said:—

We appreciated the very excellent lecture delivered by Mr. Tellery. The thing of beauty is joy for ever. The carpets we see here are all well made and they will not pass into nothingness, and I hope all well-wishers of Indian art and especially that of Ajmer will join with me in wishing success to the industry, and I am sure Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal will make this industry financially a successful one, and we are fully satisfied that he has tried his best to benefit Ajmer and district by creating this factory. The expansion of the carpet industry is a most essential feature and I think such should command sympathy of Government, and I hope you will all join wishing success to the enterprisers Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal and Mr. Tellery.

Rai Bahadur Seth Sabhagmal Dhuda said:—I am highly obliged and thankful to Major Pritchard, the Commissioner, for his kind expressions just made in reference of the usefulness and public benefit of undertakings of this kind as Mr. Tellery explained in his lecture as far as I am personally concerned it was with me not merely an object of gain by agreeing of erecting this factory, but I agreed to this being erected more with the view to give the poor people of Rajputana who these late years had only too often been sufferers from failures of the agricultural crops, a work by which they shall be less dependent on bad or good crops. If the object with which this Company has erected this factory will be obtained there will be in a short time at least 3,000 persons who will earn their bread in this work and so many at least not fall to be dependent on charity and Government help in time of famine. As far as I am personally concerned in this factory I assure you that I shall not fail to do all in my power to attain the object for which this work had been erected. I now again thank you Major Pritchard for having kindly personally given us the honour of the opening and thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your having honoured us with your presence.

BIOSCOPE AT THE TOWN HALL.

A series of very interesting reproductions were given at the Town Hall last night before an appreciative audience by the Bandmann Bioscopic Entertainment. The butterfly dance and the living flowers were depicted in natural colours and were followed by the conjuring clown who was as clever as he was funny. The winter international sports—a series of sledge-events—made the audience for a moment forget that they were in the Town Hall. Hockey on the snow and an attack on an ice-fortress with snowballs was very amusing. The great motor event, the Vanderbilt race, was a faithful reproduction of the contest at almost every juncture. The other scenes contained "Love wins out" and it showed one more advantage of the motor-car. The eloping lovers were married by a parson in the car going at a break-neck speed, hotly pursued by the rival lover and the excited old man, the father of the bride in a trap behind "following in the footsteps of his father," was another funny skit and the *infant terrible* played his part so well that it brought down the house. The great sporting event, the Moir-Palmer fight, will be reproduced on Saturday night, and it is promised to be shown blow to blow. The first, nights show displayed all the good things promised and the audience enjoyed a very pleasant exhibition.

Lord Justice Kennedy, who has been promoted to the Court of Appeal has contributed a good deal to the periodicals on the subject of international law, and he is the author of one legal work, a scholarly treatise on the subject of Salvage, which he published a year before he was appointed a Judge. A new edition of this book is now in the press.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

The twelfth ordinary General meeting of the Shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. E. B. Procter, in the chair.

The following report was submitted:—

Traffic—The following table gives the comparison of the receipts for the past 5 years:—Number of passengers in 1906 Rs. 6,70,701; in 1905 Rs. 6,15,730; in 1904 Rs. 4,88,638; in 1903 Rs. 4,55,124; in 1902 Rs. 3,93,855: Earnings in 1906 Rs. 3,47,365; in 1905 Rs. 3,18,051; in 1904 Rs. 2,62,736; in 1903 Rs. 2,45,082; in 1902 Rs. 2,18,336; Merchandise (in Maunds) in 1906 48,22,162; in 1905 42,48,081; in 1904 25,16,8976; in 1903 31,10 947; in 1902 30,06,603; Earnings in 1906 Rs. 7,76,618; in 1905 Rs. 6,87003; in 1904, Rs. 3,90,695; in 1903, Rs. 6,12,469; in 1902 Rs. 6,03,015.

N.B.—The figures for 1906 may require slight adjustment.

The net receipts of the Line for the first six months of the year, amounted to Rs. 4,04,250, out of which your Directors declared an *interim* Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. 12-8 per share, absorbing Rs. 3,12,500. For the latter six months the net receipts are reckoned approximately at Rs. 2,31,000 which, added to the amounts carried forward from last year and the first six months of the present year, and after deducting expenses, including interest to Debenture-holders, leaves a balance of Rs. 3,27,001-14-7 available for disposal, which your Directors propose to apply as follows:—1.—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December 1906 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. 12-8 per share, making 5 per cent. for the 12 months, free of Income tax Rs. 3,12,500. II.—Income tax Rs. 13,670-10-3. III.—Bonus to Company's Office Clerks Rs. 500. IV.—Balance to be carried forward Rs. 331-4-7: Total Rs. 3,27,001-14-7.

The improvement in the receipts from both passenger and goods traffic is very marked and has enabled your Directors to recommend the payment of a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the year which they trust you will consider satisfactory.

Reduction of goods rates.—As stated by the Chairman at the General Meeting last year, the B. B. & C. I. Railway had asked your Directors whether they would accept the revised rates for your line which have been lately brought in over that whole system. Your Directors had strongly protested against these rates being applied to your line and the matter was dropped, but it has recently been revived again by the B. B. & C. I. Railway asking the Railway Board to sanction the application of these rates over your line. Your Directors have again strongly protested against their being brought in and they trust the Railway Board will not accord their sanction to it.

Under the Articles of Association one of the Directors Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas retires, but is eligible for re-election.

Mr. T. W. Birkett has joined the Board temporarily during Mr. F. A. Reddie's absence from Bombay.

You will have to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

MR. PROCTER'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts, which having been circulated, I would ask you to take as read, I should like as usual to put before you this afternoon some further particulars regarding the traffic and progress of your line. I think you will agree with me that to be able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the past year is an extremely satisfactory result and should certainly have had the effect of sending you shares up to par by now. I regret it has not so far done so but trust it will not be long before they attain that figure. Turning to the figures which are given in the Report it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in both passengers and merchandise.

Passenger Traffic.—As regards passengers, the receipts show an increase of Rs. 30,000 over those of the previous year and are the highest so far recorded. When I addressed you last year I informed you that your Agents had pressed the Working Agency to put on a fast through passenger train and they had promised to consider the matter. So far this train has not been put on but your Agents have taken up this matter again and I am glad to inform you that the Working-Agency have promised to put on two through trains shortly; one to be entirely passenger and the other a mixed train consisting of passenger coaches and goods. I feel sure, from the excellent results obtained on our other lines by granting facilities to the travelling public, that the putting on of these trains will result in a considerable increase in our passenger traffic. I may mention that a Flag Station is to be opened 6 miles west of Nandurbar which should help to increase our passenger traffic.

Goods Traffic:—The following is a comparative statement of the principal commodities for the past 5 years:—

	1902		1903	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton	15,505	1,58,484	23,423	2,75,464
Food Grains	30,254	1,06,092	12,128	56,433
Oil Seeds	12,104	54,092	13,020	53,729
Salt	4,248	22,078	4,791	21,802
Timber	3,151	9,299	4,712	14,749
Fire-Wood	7,720	13,680	15,464	27,929
Grass	51	121	62	300

	1904		1905		1906	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton	12,121	1,34,028	21,529	2,34,138	29,479	2,88,867
Food Grains	14,580	43,071	35,979	1,23,818	31,781	1,19,651
Oil Seeds	6,449	34,096	13,794	54,574	9,155	35,602
Salt	4,415	21,841	5,091	22,650	4,791	22,113
Timber	6,886	17,326	5,315	10,356	8,959	18,481
Fire-Wood	21,616	30,766	23,974	28,581	24,977	30,559
Grass	2,258	6,622	18,616	68,993	24,813	1,06,172

From these it will be seen that the Cotton carried during 1906 was slightly more than that for 1905 but not quite so much as carried in 1903. As regards the other commodities it will be seen that the receipts for good grains are slightly less than for 1905 but considerably more than any other previous year. In oil seeds and salt there are also slight decreases but in timber, fire-wood and grass the increases are considerable, especially in grass, the receipts for which are almost double those of last year. From these figures it will be seen that the year under review has been far and away the best in every way that your Company has yet experienced and I think, Gentlemen, you have every reason to be pleased with the progress made. As regards the prospects of the coming year, I am sorry to say that the receipts up to the 16th of March show a decline of about 1½ lacs on those of the previous year. This I think can be attributed to the Cotton crop being considerably less than the previous one and also to its being held back to a certain extent. It is also due, I understand, to there being no grass traffic this year owing to Guzerat not requiring to import any as it did the previous year. The Cotton crop for the past season was reckoned as an eight anna one but owing to the area planted being considerably in excess of any previous year it brought it up to twelve annas and there is, I understand, a certain amount of this still to come forward.

The following are the figures of the cotton despatched from the 1st of October to the 31st of March for the past 5 years from our principal stations:—

	1902-03	1903-04	1934-05
Handurbar	1,304	498	638
Dondaicha	1,215	1,788	898
Shirpur	1,930	1,148	866
Nardana	210	119	107
Amalner	3,135	2,126	167
T V Ry Stations to Surat and northwards.	668	541	71
G I P Sta tions to Surat and northwards.	6,588	691	5,060
Total Tons	14,657	7,187	7,437
or Bales	83,466	40,483	48,400

	1905-06	1906-07	
Handurbar	2,383	1,571	Tons
Dondaicha	3,983	2,021	"
Shirpur	3,359	2,953	"
Nardana	1,277	786	"
Amalner	3,077	1,801	"
T V Ry Stations to Surat and northwards	465	368	"
G I P Stations to Surat and northwards.	2,776	1

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Some very charming and up-to-date frocks were worn in "John Glayde's Honour," the new play produced at the St. James's Theatere. In the first act Miss Eva Moore is wearing a dainty gown composed of pale blue silk net, the skirt of which is embroidered in stripes and deep border with shades of green, and gold and silver tissue; the pleated chiffon panel front being outlined and held in place by bands of black velvet the whole over an under-skirt of delicate silk. The V-shaped corsage to match is trimmed with silver lace bands and loops of velvet and in the hair is worn a cluster of silver apples with foliage. Another lovely gown worn by Miss Moore is of fine white silk muslin with deep painted border of roses round the hem and dainty waved stripes in grey alternating with lenghts of silver lace insertions, the whole outlined with narrow applications of black and silver ribbon. The corsage has a folded front of cream lace, running to a V-shaped point at the waist the outlines in Pompadour, garniture edged with black and silver being further adorned with a bunch of shaded roses tied with Louis bow of black velvet. With this is worn a tiny capote hidden under an arrangement of three pale blue ostrich feathers, fastened together with a large cluster of Banksia roses resting on the hair at the front.

MISS FERRARS'S DRESSES.

The costume Miss Ferrars wears in the first act is of exquisite white chine, in rose-patterned striped design, over pink silk under-skirt, made in two-piece shape with front panel formed of two rows of jewelled lace insertion, with graduated rows of black velvet. The corsage is very elegant, the net front having tiny frills running crosswise to bands of jewelled lace at either side which finish in short lappels at the back, held in place by a fascinating waist-belt of oxidized silver. Slightly below the bust is a bunch of shaded French roses, and in the hair is warn a spray of roses, fastened with large osprey and black-and-gold butterfly. Miss Ferars looks very well also in her robe of flame-coloured marquisette, which hats applications and a deep border of figured velvet to match.

IN PRAISE OF THE TAILOR-MADE SHIRT.

Personally, writes Mrs. Evan Nepean in the "Queen," I have very strong feelings with regard to the shirt, the useful, workmanlike, smart comfortable shirt that goes under the ubiquitous coat and skirt, and is indeal country wear. I do not think it can be too severe and it ought to be thoroughly well cut. I cannot bear the niggling patterned flannel or delaine trimmed with inferior insertion—such a garment, turned out by the million by a certain class of shop is never suitable and never, never smart! It is impossible with tweeds and serges looks ridiculous with linens and if it is intended for "afternoon" wear it is "all wrong," for its ingredients are cheap and nasty. Cheap materials and laces need not be nasty but they always are on that type of blouse. Shirts should be made to take a neat collar—a real washing collar—and a pair of cuffs to match, should have a tie (the custom of wearing a stock tied in a bow or sailor's knot or something similar to match a belt, has nothing new about it, but is a mode far too good to die) should fit scrupulously well on the shoulders and round the neck and should own small "shirt" sleeves.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Some moderately heavy thunder-showers occurred in the south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. The temperature has risen over the whole of Nothern India and is now above normal in the Western districts and the skies are clouding over the Western frontier.

In Burma, cloud has decreased in the South and increased slightly elsewhere. The temperature has fallen and is now in slight defect.

In North-east India and Orissa, the skies are almost clear in the Northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except in Deltavi Bengal and the temperature has risen and is normal or in slight to moderate defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are lightly clouded in s and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at most stations and the temperature has risen and is normal or in slight to moderate defect.

In North-west India, light cloud has appeared in Baluchistan, the Frontier Province and Kashmir. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana and Baluchistan and has increased and is above normal in Gujarat and Lower Sind, while the temperature has risen in the whole division and is now in slight to moderate excess except in the Punjab where it is normal or in slight defect.

In the Peninsula, Madura reports 1½ inches of rain; Coimbatore a ½ and Calicut 2 inches. Moderate to thick cloud is reported from the Southern and Eastern districts. Humidity is approximately normal and the temperature normal or in slight to moderate defect.

Thunder-showers are again likely in the South of the Peninsula and is possible in Deltaic Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 33D APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Central Provinces and at Hyderabad (Deccan) and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 8° in defect of normal at Sholapur, Poona, Bijapur, Rajpur and Cuddapha and 10° in excess at Karachi and the minimum 7° to 11° in defect at Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Dessa and the lowest 57° at Labore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Over two inches of rain fell at Calicut (2·19"); more than a quarter at Coimbatore and light showers at Sholapur, Aurangabad, Cochin, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly.

Weather to the south of latitude 20° is slightly unsettled and local scattered showers with thunder and lightning are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SWADESHI STEAMER IN BOMBAY.

THE S. S. "Lawoe," which is being purchased by the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Birkenhead with a general cargo and is at present in the Victoria Dock. She is a stout serviceable looking vessel with a net registered tonnage of 1817 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1881 for the Rotterdamsche Lloyd Company her present owners being M. Jebson & Co., of Hamburg, from whom the Swadesh S. N. Company intend purchasing her. The sale will be effected in Bombay in a week or so after the vessel has discharged her cargo. The dimensions of the vessel are: length (overall) 334 feet, beam 36 feet 9 inches and draught 27 feet. She has 26 cabins in all with accommodation for 48 1st and 36 2nd class passengers and she can steam at the rate of 13 knots an hour. Her present crew consists of 2 European and 25 Chinamen. It is probable that she will sail for Tuticorin after her intending purchasers have taken charge of her.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	3	1	10
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri.....	14	12	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khadilkarwada	33	28	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill.....	18	6	21
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	24	59
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	20	14	22
G Mahim and Worli	7	6	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	11	24
Total.....	130	100	318
Total plague deaths to date...	138,300		
Same date last year	141	127	350

BY THE WAY.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S PLUCK.

ONE of the most memorable events in the life of M. Casimir-Perier was his bravery as Captain of the Mobiles of the Aube during the fighting outside Paris in 1870. He was by the side of Commandant de Dampierre when the latter fell mortally wounded at Bagneux, and with the bullets whistling about him he carried off the body of his chief with—so ran the report—"un entrain remarquable." In fact, it was owing to his coolness and presence of mind on that occasion that the defences of the village were outflanked and the enemy driven from all his positions. These acts were touchingly recalled by his old comrades who were received by him at the Foreign Office some three years ago.

THE CHATEAU DE VIZILLE.

The political cradle of the Casimir-Perier family was the Chateau de Vizille. It is one of the finest specimens of the seigniorial castles still remaining in France. It was built in 1611 by the famous Constable de Lesdiguieres, and was restored in 1825 after a great fire, which destroyed many of the art treasures which had been accumulated within its venerable walls. The chief entrance is still ornamented by a bronze equestrian statue of the Constable, and the chateau itself possesses two splendid old stair-cases and many fine seventeeth-century rooms. The Casimir-Perier family have not for some time used the chateau for residential purposes, preferring their more modern country houses:

THE FRATERNITY OF ART.

"Why," aska a correspondent, "should we not imitate France and show in one direction more fraternity in art? Paris has already raised statues to Shakespeare and Washington, and a third to Franlin is about to be erected in the capital. Near the fishmarket of Boulogne stand s a fine statue of our Jenner in the act of vaccinating a child. Up to the present time—as far as I know—the only English monument erected to a foreigner is the tablet in Westminister Abbey, commemorating whom?—a Swedish operasinger! Surely this initiative might be improve upon!

COLIGNY.

"How appropriate, for instance, would be a statue of the great Huguenot Coligny, in Spitalfields, whither fled his scattered followers in the sixteenth century, founding the silk industry flourishing there to-day! This suggestion has been made to me by a French friend, apropos of the Orauk Exhibition, just closed, in Paris. Of all the works of the late eminent sculptor Gustave Crauk, perhaps the noble statue of Coligny, in the Rue de Rivoli, is most familiar to English visitors, and a replica of it might very well inaugurate this phase of international art, and a new interpretation of the *Entente Cordiale*. Indirectly, moreovar, a monument recalling England's debt, alike industrial, intellectual, and moral, to an alien invasion, might prove no inopportune objec:t-lesson."

A LEARNED CANAL BOATMAN.

The discovery of a Streatham sweep who is also an authority on Egyptology and the author of a work on the population question recalls to the mind of a correspondent the existence in a Yorkshire town of a canal boatman known to the officials of the Reference Library as a deep student for many years of Greek mythology. When his fly-boat is moored at the wharf waiting for a cargo, he spends day after day reading up his subject and making extensive notes. A favourite book of his is Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History," and not long ago the started on the "Archeologia" in fifty volums! Another of the books on which he has left his "observant thumb" is the "Life and Travels" of Herodotus.

A FORTUNATE INVESTMENT.

It is stated that a single well-known firm of naturalists within the last year or two has secured for American and Continental collections no fewer than nine Great Auk's eggs, as well as two stuffed specimens of the bird, and two of its skeletons, the total value of all the specimens being more than £3,000. About 1820, the "County Gentleman" recalls, Yarrell, the famous naturalist, bought one of the eggs from a fisherman's cottage in France for two francs, or the modest sum of 1s.8d., and in 1894 the same specimen changed hands for the considerable enhanced sum of £315. In early days men who sailed in the northern fishing fleets would occasionally bring home an auk's egg as a neat object to ornament the parlour mantelpiece, as sailors still bring domestic presents of a tropical shell or two. It is to be feared, how ever, that these days are past.

THE VELOCIPEDIA BRITANNICA.

My bicycle, my bicycle, that liest where I lie,
I've merely strained a tendon, but your time has come to die.
(We're tangled both together in a dry but dirty ditch;
I wish a friend would come along and tell us which is which.)

—To die, I say; you're human; I can't insult a bike
Bytalking of resilience and hub-sprockets and the like;
Nor do I think of blaming you; the best machine will
[Upon a piece of orange-peel, exactly as you did.

skid

And now that you are lying, my dear old 'safety' wheel
An armful of umbrella-ribs and odds and ends of steel
Stored memories of journeys made by you and me awake;
Mishap may take my breath away, but them it cannot take.

We never broke a record—we never cared to try—
Except the one for loitering, my bicycle and I.
'Tis not with louts and motor-fiends that such as we compete;
Ours is a tranquil travelling, and theirs the dust and heat.

Their Rhodes and Mitylene let other nations praise;
Our roads are good enough for us, if you'll forgive the phrase;
I mean the little winning lanes one only finds at home,
And not the hard high roads they made when all rods led to Rome.

The East may call her lovers to Islands of the Blest,
Where every prospect pleases and the weary are at rest,
"Where ain't no Ten Commandments, and a man can raise a thirst"—
But I, a little Englan ler, put little England first.

We've tried East Anglian drift-roads, explored the Pilgrim's Way,
Crossed tidal sands at Ilsly Isle, and stuck in Oxford clay;
We've learnt the depth of Devon lanes, the height of Yorkshire dales,
And traced the chain of castled towns, the border-line of Wales.

We've passed by manor-houses with finials and things,
Stately Elizabethan fronts and Jacobean wings—
An 'eligible residence,' once called a 'stately pile,'
That tolerates humanity with wisdom in its smile.

We've had the wind behind us, and pedalling apace
The beauty born of whirring wheels has passed into my face;
We've climbed the hills together, and together known the joy.
Of coasting down the other side, like Canon Beeching's 'Boy.'

We've found the early cowslip, we've slept in fields of hay,
We've felt the spell of gorse in bloom, that made Linnæus pray,
Breathed deeply of the heather-bells and underneath the moon
Tasted the South that blows across a field of beans in June.

We've faced the April showers that tarnish steel and paint;
We've gone where bicycles may go as well as where they mayn't—
But now the times are changing and I should not be surprised
To find the track up Sty Head Pass had been macadamised.

Ay, *tempora mutentur*; the bicycle may rust,
While Urban District Councillors experiment with dust;
While ranks of country constables are daily reinforced,
And many motor licenses remain to be endorsed,

Wherefore, all ye that list to hear our noble England's praise,
Refuse to join the hymn of Speed that spoils her quite ways;
Have done with thirty miles an hour, and let your chauffeur smile
To learn that you prefer to spend an hour on every mile.

Go learn the heart of England, there is no need to Roam,
To truest patriot begins, like charity, at home;
Familiarity with her can never breed contempt;
The rule applies to other lands, but England is exempt.

And how should they know England who do not England know?
—The question begs the question, true, but still it serves to show
A paradox misquoted is an axiom reversed—
She's all right when you know her, but you've got to know her first.

—F. S, in *Cornhill*.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The current number of the "Author" contains a report of an interesting copyright trial in the United States. This was a suit between two American publishing companies as to the right to use the famous name of Webster in the title of English dictionaries. "Webster's Unabridged" has for many years been the typical American phrase for an English dictionary, just as we used to speak of Johnson, and now speak of Murray. The original Webster first appeared in 1806, and is, of course, long since out of copyright. What is known as "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" was finally revised in 1847, and the copyright expired in 1889. But the owners of the copyright—the Merriam Company—continued to claim the sole right to use the name of Webster as attached to English dictionaries. They brought out a new Webster, known as "Webster's International Dictionary," which is well known in this country, where it is issued by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. Meanwhile another publishing firm, that of Mr. G. W. Ogilvie, published a rival dictionary under the name of Webster, and the case lately decided turned on the question whether the Marriam Company had by long prescription established a right at common law to the sole use of the name of Webster in dictionary making. Ever since the expiration of the "Unabridged" copyright in 1889, it appears that the plaintiffs had been engaged in litigation to establish this right, in which they were generally unsuccessful, the courts holding that to grant this exclusive right would be to perpetuate the copyright, which the Legislature clearly intended to lapse at the expiration of a specified term. They have now failed again, Judge Colt's decision being that they have no exclusive right to the use of Webster's name. This seems to be a reasonable decision, and should put an end to another attempt, similar to that on which we commented last week, to extent the term of copyright beyond the legal period. If the decision had been in favour of the Merriam Company it would apparently have followed that any American publisher who had identified himself with the works of a particular author and continued to place them on the market after the expiration of the copyright might claim the right to restrain other publishers from issuing rival editions. In this country, for instance, Mr. Murray might, on such a precedent, claim a perpetual copyright in the works of Byron or Darwin and Mr. George Allen restrain all others from reprinting Ruskin. That would, no doubt, be very agreeable to publishers in possession of valuable copyrights but it would militate against the public enjoyment of famous books.

COPYRIGHT OF TITLE.

The editor of the "Author" calls special attention to one point in this case—the Judge's statement that not only a book but its title is protected by copyright law. He observed that "copyright was a monopoly created by statute, and was granted upon the implied condition that at the expiration of the copyright the book and the name by which it was designated were dedicated to the public." This cannot be treated as more than an *obiter dictum* but it may conceivably be upheld by the higher courts. If so, an important point will be established as to the existence of copyright in titles. The editor of the "Auther" adds:—"It may be so under United State's law, as in that country it is necessary to register the title in special circumstances and with special formalities, but in the English courts it has been laid down again and again that in ordinary cases the title of a book is not a subject of copyright. Speaking generally, all an author can obtain, is a certain property by user in the title of his book. In one decision, however, the judge stated that it might be conceivable that where the title was especially framed it might become copyright. As a rule, however, it should be stated that in England there is no copyright in a title, though property can be acquired by user. If the decision in the American court is upheld it will lay down the law that in America there is copyright in the title, and that there may be additional property acquired by user lasting after the copyright has expired."

WHITEWASH.

This is an age of whitewashing. We are too amiable to rest content in the belief that any historical character was so bad as cruel historians have made him out. Nero did not fiddle over burning Rome out of callous flippancy, but with the respectable object of raising a subscription for the sufferers. Judas betrayed his Master in the hope of rousing him to a manifestation of the miraculous powers which were again to make Judea a nation. Henry VIII. divorced his wife with the intention of shaking the Pope's authority, not because he was in love with Anne Boleyn. To descend from great persons to small ones, we have just been told, on the authority of the late Dr. John Bourne, that the condition of affairs at Dotheboys Hall was grossly exaggerated. Dr. Bourne, who died a few days ago, was intimately acquainted with the family of the supposed prototype of Mr. Wackford Squeers and declared that he really was a good sort of schoolmaster enough. There are one or two difficulties in the way of accepting this comforting statement. In the first place, Mr. Charles Dickens the younger expressly states in his preface to "Nicholas Nickleby" that Shaw of Bowes School, Dr. Bourne's friends in question, was not the original of Squeers although this identification somehow became an article of faith in the neighbourhood of Barnard Castle and Greta Bridge. It does not speak over well for Shaw that his neighbours all recognised him in Dickens's portrait, and that his school was ruined in consequence. But Dickens carefully safeguarded himself against libel actions by declaring that Squeers was the representative of a class, and not of any individual. At the same time he declared that he had documentary evidence to prove that he had rather lowered than heightened the colours in which he painted secondary education in the cheap Yorkshire school of the beginning of the Victorian era. In his original preface he stated that "there were upon record trials at law in which damages had been sought as a poor recompense for lasting agonies and disfigurements inflicted upon children by the treatment of the masters in those places, inviling such offensive and foul details of neglect, cruelty, and disease as no writer of fiction would have the boldness to imagine, and that since he had been engaged upon these adventures he had received, from private quarters far beyond the reach of suspicion or distrust, accounts of atrocities in the perpetration of which upon neglected or repudiated children these schools had been the main instruments, very far exceeding any that appeared in these pages." Shaw may have been quite a respectable character, but Squeers is beyond whitewashing.

PLAGIARISMS DICKENS.

A curious and grantifying change in literary morality is indicated by the preface to "Nicholas Nickleby" to which we have referred. In one of the literary week lies an interesting series of articles has been begun on the plagiarisms to which Dickens was subjected by his sudden and unprecedented popularity. Disreputable publishers rushed into the market with the most extraordinary imitations of his work, which they succeeded in putting off upon a public less educated and less protected by the press than that of to-day. He had no sooner begun to publish "Nicholas Nickleby," in the usual monthly parts than a rival appeared in the field with the "Nickleby Papers," by Pox in penny weekly numbers. Not content with this, the same writer brought out later a continuation to "Nickleby," in which Squeers was represented as having returned from Botany Bay, and was ultimately shot while engaged in breaking into Nicholas Nickleby's house in Devonshire. Another imprudent piracy was "Nicklas Nickleberry by Bos" containing the adventures misadventures chances, mischances, fortunes, misfortunes, mysteries, miseries, and miscellaneous maneuvres of the family of Nickleberry." This was a thinly disguised parody of Dickens novel in which Vincent Crummles became Montmorency Crumples Smike appeared as Snikes and so forth. There was also "Scenes from the life of Nickleby Married," by Guess with illustrations by Quiz. Nowadays these things have a commercial value to the Dickens collector. In their time they were a considerable annoyance to Dickens who seems to have been unable to stop their publication. It is impossible to imagine a popular author of to-day being harassed by this method compared with which the tricks of the American pirate are harmless. So much we have gained in the way of literary morality.

THE LATE NR. A. C. GUNTER

The death of Mr. A. C. Gunter, the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York" and some other sensational novels of less circulation, reminds us of his chief title to literary fame, as distinct from popularity. This consisted in the fact that he is probably the only novelist who has achieved the feat of writing a dozen long novels in the present tense. One may read page after page of Mr. Gunter's entertaining stories without finding anything but a present tense in them, though it must be admitted that even he was unable absolutely to do without other verbal forms. Still, he came nearer to homogeneity in his tenses than any other writer whom we know. The effect of this trick is rather striking at first, but it soon becomes fatiguing; the readers attention is always on the strain, and he feels after a time as if he had been standing too long on tiptoe. It shows how a single trick, thoroughly assimilated, may be a substitute for style. Of literary style, in the proper sense of the word, Mr. (Gunter had no idea whatever, and yet it would be impossible to mistake a single page of his writing for that of any other well-known author of his time, or indeed of any time. This is a kind of achievement in literature, and deserves to be commemorated by the students of queer literary devices; though, from the artistic standpoint, it counts no higher than the ingenious dodges of the people who have prided themselves on writing whole plays with some particular vowel entirely missing from them.

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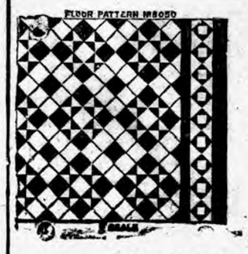

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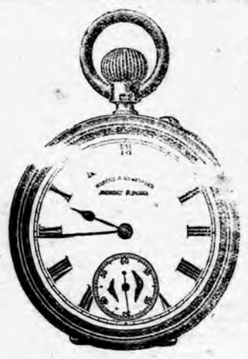

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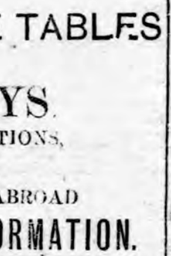

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